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March 1906

PICTORIAL REVIEW

A MAGAZINE FOR WOMEN

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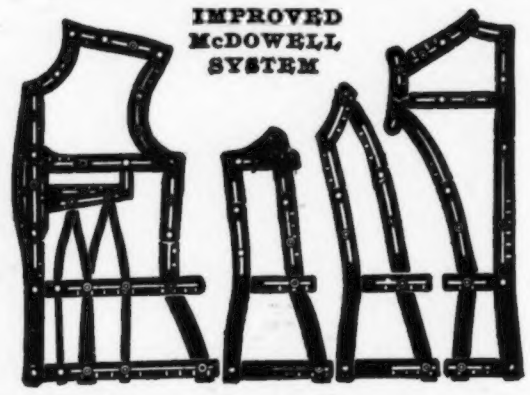

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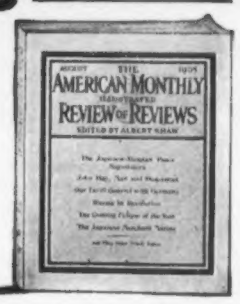

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Nos. 1890-1891 were combined to develop this effective street suit of satin-faced cloth, with velvet of a contrasting shade for the rolling collar and vest. The jacket, No. 1890, is cut on the lines of the Pony Coat, and has a yoke effect in the front and back, and clusters of tucks held in place at the waist line with shaped straps and velvet buttons. The sleeve is in elbow length and has the same tuck and strap effect. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The Skirt, No. 1891, is a four-gored model, having a double box plait at the center front and back. Folds and straps of the material trim the lower edge. The skirt is 42 inches long in the front and 45 inches long in the back, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 8 yards of 42-inch material will be required.

Nos. 1888-1889 illustrate a smart jacket suit of mixed suiting. This costume is cut and finished on the latest and most approved tailored lines, and is an appropriate model for a business, shopping or traveling suit. The jacket, No. 1888, is semi-fitted, has a notched collar and mannish revers, and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The Skirt, No. 1889, is in gores and in the regulation length, that is, 42 inches in the front and 45 inches in the back. This pattern is in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

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The medium size of this entire costume requires 7 yards of 54-inch material and ¼ yard of bias velvet for the collar.

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A Talk with Our Subscribers

WE have cut a wide magazine swath in our entrance into the early months of the New Year and are determined to keep up this progressive spirit under the motto of "Vim, Vigor and Victory." In many respects the PICTORIAL REVIEW stands so far ahead of all others of the home magazines that comparison becomes absurd. Our fashions are incomparably the best and most desirable that are published. We are always up-to-date in this respect, and set the pace for every other fashion periodical that is printed. And just a word about the special advantages our subscribers are now about to reap. In preparation for the Spring styles, our special representative—whose taste and discrimination in matters of fashion are of the highest class—has just returned from his semi-annual trip to Paris for models and new ideas, and the pages of PICTORIAL REVIEW are now reflecting the result of his inquiry.

Models on Display

We wish to repeat the invitation usually made at this season by us to our readers and subscribers to call at our show-rooms any Saturday and see the beautiful selections which were made by him during his recent trip abroad. These garments represent the very newest effects which Fashion has decreed, and consist of entire suits, outer garments, separate skirts and silk blouses.

A word further while on the fashion subject is to apprise our readers of the coming pictorial demonstration of children's styles which will distinguish our early Spring numbers. Never before have such chic and dainty garments for the juveniles been presented among our illustrations, and we feel gratified in presenting them that our subscribers will profit by this effort in their behalf.

Contributions Solicited

We are as open as a marketplace to the newest and most original suggestions from every source—we want good stories, we want good, fresh material of all sorts—new fashions in lace-making or embroidery or knitting or crocheting, with photographic illustrations; we want illustrations of "Groups of Girls" and of "Cottage Piazzas" in order to complete our two competitions announced some months ago, and still open for lack of appropriate pictures, clear enough for good reproduction. If you have something to sell that is attractive fancy work or that will beautify our book and enhance its value, send it along. If we cannot use it, we shall promptly return it to you and give you the chance to dispose of it elsewhere. Items sent to Our Helping Hand competition will not be returned or paid for unless awarded the prizes.

Shadow Embroidery

Speaking of needlework reminds me that if you are interested in the new "Shadow Embroidery" it will be well to keep your eyes open for the April number, for in it will be presented some exquisite designs for this pretty employment made by an artist who is an expert in that sort of work. Shadow embroidery is to be a decided fad during the coming Summer, and its very name seems to befit it for the cottage or hotel piazza at popular resorts, to fill in many, many an idle hour by the seashore or in the mountains. The industrious woman who reads the PICTORIAL REVIEW need never despair of stagnation.

A Self-advertiser

The PICTORIAL REVIEW advertises itself—it is at once the herald of a procession and the procession itself. Nevertheless, we would be seriously handicapped—any magazine would be—if our subscribers were less loyal to us than they are. From all sides we receive your words of encouragement, and they incite us to persevere. Keep it up, speak your good, loyal words for us where they will do the most good, and by the law of reflection you are bound to reap the benefit yourself, in the end.

A Few Pertinent Questions

We employ a staff of correspondents and they are engaged in transacting your business. Address us

If you have any questions to ask or doubts to solve about any of the contents of the magazine;

If you are perplexed about home or household matters and desire advice;

If you are uncertain about points of etiquette;

If you are anxious to communicate with any of our advertisers, or if you would know whether their goods are reliable and desirable;

We are busy people, but never too busy to shed a little sunshine on the path of our subscribers.

In regard to the two departments now so ably conducted by women who are experienced in their special fields—Mrs. Mildred K. Smith, who has charge of "In Motherland," and Mrs. Eva Lovett, who writes the "Talks to Our Girls"—let me add that any inquiries upon the subjects which they treat of will be answered in the columns under their direction, and in the order of their reception.

Our Easter Number

It is not our policy to set forth an array of all the good things in a prospectus which our next number is to contain—after the fashion of some of our contemporaries—because we believe that merely to pique the appetite and give a hint of the feast to come is the best way to create an epicurean anticipation. Therefore suffice it to say that in prose and verse and general variety of contents, the April book will surpass any of its predecessors. Our handsome Easter number, which will follow it, will offer exceptional opportunities for the advertiser, contributor, reader, and modiste, and must not be overlooked. Au revoir.

The Editor.

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Nos. 1884-1885. Broadcloth Street Suit, with trimming of a contrasting cloth, silk braid and ornamental buttons. The jacket **No. 1884** is a close fitting Eton, cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Price 15 cents.

The skirt **No. 1885** is a Five-gored Model. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 6 yards of 54-inch material will be required. Velvet, with a vest, collar and cuffs of cloth, would be very effective in this stylish mode.

1884

1885

1886

1887

Nos. 1886-1887. Walking Costume of shepherd's plaid. Vest of velvet trimming, of silk braid and crochet buttons. The jacket **No. 1886** is a semi-fitted costume, known as the Pony Coat, and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust measure,

Price 15 cents.

The Skirt **No. 1887** is a Four-gored Model. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 7½ yards of 42-inch material, or 6½ yards of 54-inch material will be required. Cheviot, serge, novelty suiting, velvet or silk would reproduce well in this mode with fancy silk braid and buttons for decoration.

Pictorial Review

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Mental Sympathy

Is It a Fitting Basis for an Engagement?

By Eloise Colton

AN engagement may come about in one of half a dozen ways. The most frequent cause is that one girl is always there and other girls are not. This is the obvious "propinquity" reason. But no lover ever yet acknowledged it.

"I have been keen about Mary ever since I was *so* high," he will tell you. "I always knew no other girl would do for me. As a matter of fact, I don't *see* other girls."

This type will marry Mary in the face of any congregation and keep only unto her and her children after her as long as any of them are left alive. His base-ball will turn into golf in a few years; otherwise he will live and die unaltered, classing the whole feminine world as "Mary and the other women." The latter will do wisely to let him severely alone. The faintest excursion in seductiveness in a frill or an eyelid will send him straight to Mary for advice.

The next cause is the fluffy girl, whose entire personality cries aloud for petting. A man may know as well as he knows his taste in tobacco that he has no desire to dine with the fluffy girl every day for fifty years or to spend all his holidays in the same place. But his desire to touch her cheek where it dimples, or her hair where it curls most distractingly, will seem (as indeed it is) so absolutely natural and instant a necessity that all the rest will follow "as the night the day." That pettable and fluffy-haired people should be the mothers of many of the race makes, at all events, for comeliness: and when it comes to brains and the virtues, it is perfectly possible to be singularly idiotic with the straightest hair in the world, and to have every potentiality for naughtiness without a dimple to show for it. If the bridegroom is of the average American type and the bride turns out a fool, he will merely assume that womenkind in general are fools, and be happier than ever. If he has the artistic temperament, he will fall in love with somebody else; but as he would have done the same if his wife had been the Sistine Madonna with a degree in mathematics, it really matters very little.

The third reason for becoming engaged is a little more subtle and considerably riskier. It is (ostensibly, and probably in good faith) because the girl is among such inferior people, who cannot understand her or develop her intellect. She is longing for a mind that can improve hers, and

The Gift I Crave

If I might crave a gift of thee,
Who art my all,
I would not ask of love thy store,
I who have love forevermore;
I am content my wealth to pour,
Unknown, unknown till life be o'er:
But of thy grace
Humbly I would but crave
To see thy face
Last ere my grave.

So this the gift I fain would crave
From thee, my all,
To see and hold fast in my night
Thy face in pity at the sight,
Shining above me—my dear light—
To hold my long sleep through with might:
Stingless and like sweet sleep,
Death then would be
Thy face for me
To hold and keep.

—Walter E. Grogan.

companionship that is intellectual—"so different," she will prefer to call it, being too intelligent to cross both the t's in "flattery." She will earnestly discuss flirtation—and condemn it. Both will talk of "friendship" and of "common sense" with a fervor of suppressed passion that these deserving substantives seldom arouse. She will read all the books he lends her and return them to him with appreciative little notes, only personal in the postscripts. She will eventually enclose "a few thoughts of her own," with violent deprecation and secret security. The intellectual merit of the "few thoughts" will lead to a passionately intellectual answer by return of post: and so the comedy proceeds. If the girl has good looks and a good temper, there is no harm done at all, and a foundation at least as strong as fluffiness has been laid for the future comfort of the household. But if the only link is an artificially stimulated mental accord that subsides into weariness directly its object is attained, this is the worst kind of engagement of all. The woman very possibly intends to deceive no one, and imagines herself one lambent flame of intellect and soul. It will astonish her as much as her husband when she finds "no time at all" to read the books he gives her, and the strangest possible tendency to yawn while he is talking so beautifully about the Ruskin view of life as opposed to Bernard Shaw. But it will do more than astonish *him*. If she have no personal charm, he ends by hating her.

A less dangerous order of engagement, but one that lacks even the illusory glow of the "intellectual companionship" idea, is the engagement of convenience, where one or both persuade themselves that "taking it all round, they couldn't do better." This has no inspiration, obviously. It is as tame as home-made lemonade. But, on the whole, its foundation is built upon a rock of solid comfort, from which the two may despise the rainbows of illusion. What they have married for remains with them. The suitability of age and income, position and disposition, is still there.

How binding should the average engagement be considered to be? In Germany, as we know, there is a ceremony attached to it, and it is a solemn contract of marriage, only secondary to "the awfu' thing" itself. How far that would be an improvement in our own society is a matter of doubt. Endless cases, difficult to desperation, are constantly cropping up. The difficulty is usually on the side of the man. When it is the girl who wishes to release herself, society is very lenient. The woman, then, is called a flirt, and her next lover suffers a not altogether unhealthy anxiety which vanity will save from becoming acute.

But the man who longs to get free is in far more pitiable case. The mistake is usually his fault at the outset—though not so often as it is kindly to assume.

To sum up, there is very little advice to be given as to engagements, and none at all to be taken. The final result is much the same, whatever you think about it beforehand: and often a good deal nicer if you don't think about it at all!

Society Favorites

Young Women Who Are Noteworthy

I. Miss Evelyn Walsh

Copyright by Aimé Dupont

MISS EVELYN WALSH

AMONG the younger society girls whose fame is more than local is Miss Evelyn Walsh, the charming young daughter of Mr. Thomas F. Walsh, the wealthy American mine-owner, of Washington, New York and Newport. The terrible automobile accident at Newport last year, where her brother lost his life and where she was injured, is still fresh in mind.

Of good breeding and culture, Miss Walsh is a fair example of the Spanish type, a fact which is considerably emphasized by her style of dress. Her toilettes are noteworthy and are usually of richer material than most young society girls affect, but she does not wear much jewelry. In fact, she has not yet been formally presented to society, being only about seventeen years old. The rumor about her being engaged is a mistake.

She has a voice of much beauty and power, and went abroad to study singing with Miss Fanny Reed, the sister of Mrs. Paran Stevens. At present she is stopping in an hotel in Washington with her family, but expects to spend the Spring months in California, if able to make the journey.

Mrs. Walsh—her mother—is famous in Washington for her hospitality, and the tropical decorations at some of her dinners have been beautiful indeed.

The Love of a Poet

A Story of St. Valentine's Eve

Love, a cruel tyrant is;
Slays his victims with a glance;
Straight recovers with a kiss,
But to slay again, perchance.

By S. E. E.

Wouldst thou know where Love doth hide?
Whence his sharpest arrows fly?
In a dimple Love may hide,
Or the ambush of an eye.
—THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

I.

NEVER to have been in love is to know that one lives only by reason of a mere consciousness that one is alive. The love interest is one that is more commonly felt by one person for another than is any other species of interest, save, perhaps, the financial one. (Love and finance are very close connections in other ways as well—this, the sentimentalists notwithstanding.) Such a thing, therefore, as a man taking a love interest in a girl is in itself by no means unique. A lover, however, is rarely original, though perhaps this never occurs to him. Indeed, the very fact of his being a lover generally precludes any idea that he himself has reasoned matters out thus coldbloodedly.

To put the matter briefly. It was a love interest that Frank Millward felt in the affairs of Adelaide Morton. Not to put too fine a point upon the matter, it may be said that, according to his version, he loved her to distraction, and also, in addition, in such other fashions and manners as are usual and proper in affairs of this nature. He had loved her ever since first he had seen her. That he did not, however, know her, other than by sight, he attributed principally to his "usual rotten luck," but partly to the fact that he was a new resident in the district.

She was not the first girl by any means that Millward had loved to distraction; that she should be the last he was determined. (Presumably, he meant that he would go on loving her while "life itself did last," but by the way he phrased his sentiment the idea was conveyed that, when his love for her ceased, he would simply abandon "loving girls to distraction" as a hobby.) He fervently vowed that his love for her would continue to the end of time—which, being translated into the vernacular, probably meant, until he met a girl he liked better.

In truth, he had a heart which, for love, was as capacious as is the appetite of a pantophagist. Scarce could he see a girl more than twice, and, were she but slightly prettier than the average, he would fall promptly in love. If, as he said, he had given his whole heart to each one, and, if, further, the scientific statement that the heart is the mainspring of the human machine is accurate, then the only deduction that can be drawn from these premises is that Millward easily outdistanced the livest cat that ever has been in the number of his lives that he must originally have had at his disposal. These facts notwithstanding, he swore that he loved, and would continue to love until death, the person of Adelaide Morton. His love, in sooth, was as elastic as is the conscience of a diplomat. (Conscience, by the way, is merely a matter of digestion, and it is a moot point whether or not love has not something to do with the same thing.)

All of which, savoring as it does of excessive macrology, merely amounts to this, that Millward was a fickle lover. His affections were as unstable as the opinions of the average modern politician. Sympathy with him, therefore, is at the outset, to be entirely deprecated.

And, as to Adelaide.

Adelaide, fortunately, did not take the slightest interest in Millward. It is, indeed, doubtful if, beyond the fact that she knew him by sight, she was conscious of his existence. She certainly did not know the extent of his passion for her, and it is more than likely that, if she had so done, she would not have been one whit the more anxious to know him. It would be "nice" to know, so she would probably have thought, that "some one adored one," although the many times that she had been assured by sundry men that they, individually, did cherish such thoughts of her would probably have discounted the value in her opinion of such a declaration on the part of Millward.

The difference, then, between the two was merely one, in terms of grammar—though the connection between love and grammar is not particularly close—of "voice." The one (he) was a lover, "active voice"; the other (she) was a loved one, "passive voice." "He loved" each and every of the various girls he had fancied he so did; "she was loved" by each and every of the men who fancied they so did.

One man, however, apart from Millward, there was who loved Adelaide genuinely, and without adjectives or other grammatical quibblings. He had never told her of this love of his, wishing rather to wait until he could gather some indication from her attitude that his suit would not, when pressed, be rejected. (Love, then, it would seem, from this last statement, appears to have some connection with a tailor's shop, in addition to the other things hereinbefore mentioned.) Adelaide herself was not insensible to this undeclared devotion of Jack Grayson—an undeclared devotion is, to a woman, usually just as evident as one that has been put into words—and in addition to being thankful that he had not, as had done several others, given vent to his ardor in phrases more or less original and passion-laden, she was slightly prepossessed in his favor. She, however, determined to how no sign of this until such time as he gave some further indication of his feelings. She felt no anxiety on his account. Had she never seen him again, she would have been sorry, but would not have grieved—or so she thought; or, a woman's mind being so subtle as it is, so she thought she thought.

The evidence being concluded, to sum up. Millward loved, or fancied he loved, Adelaide; but, not having been introduced to her, his passion was unrevealed. Jack also loved Adelaide; but, knowing her and loving her as he did, had not yet given expression to his feelings. And Adelaide, lastly, neither knowing nor caring about Millward, knowing, but not too devotedly caring for Jack, knew not as yet that she loved either. To conclude with one more generality on love. Love would appear to be something like an olive, in that its delight to a great extent is dependent upon something other than its sweetness.

CUPID AT LARGE

II.

The opportunity for Millward came at length. He had always felt certain that it would do so; but, being averse to Micawberism (if one may be permitted such a word), he had taken such steps as he thought might hasten the advent of the opportunity. He had learned that Adelaide would be present at a particular dance on St. Valentine's Eve, and he had consequently moved heaven and earth (typified in this instance by a slight acquaintance with a son of the hostess) to obtain an invitation.

He had his reward, so he considered, when at length he was introduced to the divinity (materialized in the person of Adelaide). He begged for a dance, and was promised one towards the end of the programme.

If his statement is to be believed, he knew not how he got through the time that intervened between his introduction and that happy moment when he led her away from the partner whose dance with Adelaide preceded his own, and suggested that probably she was tired, and would sooner "sit it out." Though she was not tired (no girl at a dance ever is), she assented to his proposal.

He found a quiet nook in the conservatory.

"At last!" he said, with a sigh.

She was surprised.

"At last?" she queried. "What do you mean?"

He saw that tactically he had blundered, and hastened to retire to cover, to readvance in different order. (The phraseology of war is also useful in that of love.)

"I meant that at last I could sit down," he said. "I've been dancing all the evening."

"Oh!" she answered, "fancy being tired of dancing! I could dance forever!"

"That," he said, "only proves how near the fairies you are. Fairies dance on forever." (Poetry was one of his failings.)

"Do they?" she remarked, practically; "but then, I suppose fairies don't wear dancing-shoes. They can't if they go on dancing without a rest for so long a period."

"Which knocks the poetry out of the idea altogether," he said.

"Of course," she acquiesced; "you can't expect poetry from a girl who has had her dress trodden on three times in one evening, can you?"

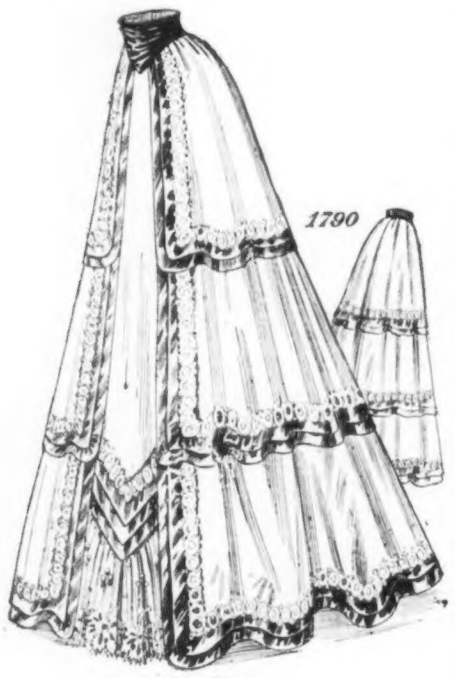
(*Continued on page* 11)

SEPARATE SKIRTS

No. 1765. Ladies' Skirt. Having a five-gored upper section, tucked to yoke depth and lengthened by a gathered flounce, the lower edge of the skirt and flounce

Skirt No. 1765.

having clusters of graduated tucks. The length in the front is 42 inches and in the back 45 inches, and the sizes are 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches



Skirt No. 1790.

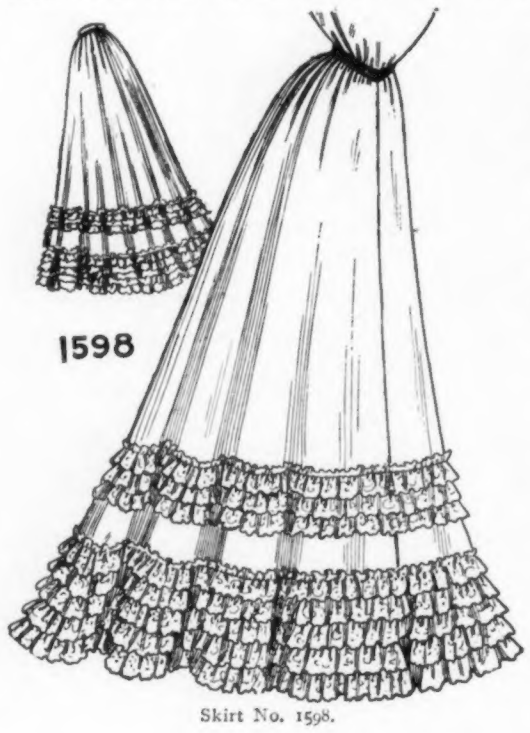
waist measure. Size 26 requires 9¾ yards of 36-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1790. Ladies' Three-Piece

Skirt No. 1788

Skirt, trimmed in triple flounce effect with bias folds of silk and



Skirt No. 1598.

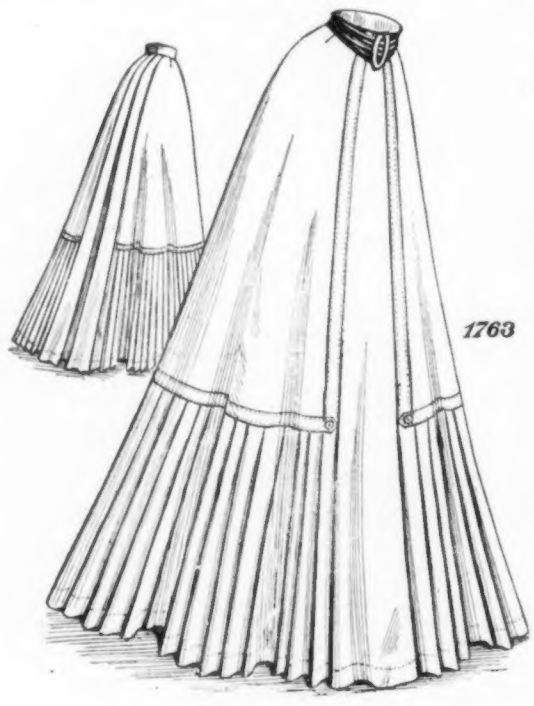
lace banding. This pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. The length in the front is 43 inches and in the back 48 inches, and size 26 will require 6 yards of 46-inch material, 3 yards of bias velvet and 7½ yards of lace.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1788. Ladies' Skirt, in tunic effect, lengthened by a straight gathered ruffle and having a five-gored foundation skirt, trimmed with a gathered flounce. The length in the front is 43 inches and in the back 48 inches, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 10 yards of 36-inch material and 24 yards of ribbon velvet.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1598. Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt, gathered at the waist and to



Skirt No. 1763

be trimmed as illustrated with ruffles of lace or in any preferred way. The length in the front is 42 inches and in the back 45 inches, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 4½ yards of 48-inch material and 36 yards of lace. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1763. Ladies' Skirt, having a full-length front gore, circular sides lengthened by a straight plaited flounce and a box-plaited back gore. The length is 42 inches in the front and 45 inches in the back, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 5¾ yards of 54-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1417. Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt, tucked to yoke depth and cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. The length in the front is 42 inches and in the back 44 inches, and size 26 requires 5¼ yards of 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

Skirt No. 1417

No. 1337. Ladies' Box-plaited Skirt in sweep or round length. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Length in the front 42 inches, and in the back 45 or 50 inches. Size 24 requires 4¾ yards of 48-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

Description of Plate on Page 34.

Nos. 1915-1916 illustrate a dainty reception gown of radium silk, with lace and silk ribbon foliage for the decoration. The waist is a simple blouse closing at the centre-back and made over a fitted lining. The sleeves are in elbow length and finish with a deep cuff and frill of lace. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The Skirt, No. 1916, is a gathered circular model, laid in clusters of lengthwise tucks; the length of this skirt is 43 inches in

Skirt No. 1337.

the front and 46 inches in the back, and the sizes are 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire gown 18 yards of 20-inch silk will be required, with 1 yard of all-over and 5 yards of lace.

Nos. 1914-1879. Pictures a Princess Skirt of champagne-colored satin-faced broadcloth, and a blouse of Irish lace. The waist, No. 1914, is an absolutely plain model closing at the centre-back; it is developed without a fitted lining, but is interlined with thin silk cut on the same lines as the lace. This pattern is in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The Skirt, No. 1879, is in six gores, with a box-plait at the centre front and back. The length in the front is 42 inches and in the back 45 inches, and the pattern is perforated for a shorter walking length. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.

Price. 15 cents.

For the medium size of this costume 6½ yards of 54-inch material for the skirt and 4 yards of 18-inch allover for the waist will be required.

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(*Continued from page 9*)

"Has that been your unfortunate experience?" he queried. "Would I could meet the clumsy men who did it."

"What would you do? You couldn't hurt them much more than I did by the glances I gave them."

"Surely your glances could not do more than send them into the seventh heaven of delight."

"I don't know," she said. "You try treading on my dress, and possibly you'll not think of seventh heavens, or any others."

"I admit your glance could kill all but the stoniest of hearts," he said; "but——"

"Don't you think you'd better leave things celestial and come to those terrestrial?" she said, coldly.

"If you say so," he answered; "your wish is law. Shall I get you an ice?"

"That," she said, " is a descent from 'Olympian' heights to a—ballroom, equal to rank with the transition, let us say, from reading poetry to—reading Alfred Austin."

"Did you not want it so suddenly?" he inquired, quizzically.

"It was sudden," she admitted.

"Well, I did it only out of regard for your wishes," he said. "I could easier talk poetry with you to inspire me."

"Isn't it a bit of a bore?" she asked, smilingly.

"With you to fire my muse!" he answered, reproachfully. "Ah! . . "

"You *must* be awfully tired," she remarked.

"No!" he said, "I am not tired. Not really that is. It is something far better, far nobler, far——"

"Either the heat or perhaps the dinner has not agreed with you," she suggested.

He was chilled. "Good heavens," he thought, "has the girl no sentiment? Can she not see how I am being devoured by my love of her?" (He really thought that he was.)

"No," he said, effectively, so he imagined, gulping down a sigh, "it is not that. It is——"

"Not inferior drinks," she suggested, mercilessly. "I hope not."

"No," said he, "nor that either. It is love!" He looked at her tenderly.

"Oh!" she remarked, yawning.

III.

"Yes," he continued, passionately, "yes, Miss Morton, it is love. Love—only love! I love you—you, Adelaide—you."

"Good gracious!" she remarked.

"You do not think me serious!" he said, tragically.

"Serious? Of course not! You've only known me about two hours," she said.

"I have known you for months," he said. "I have seen and worshipped you from afar. I have counted the minutes to this blessed moment."

"Oh!" she said, "statistics bore me frightfully. Spare me, please."

He was becoming desperate. Could she not realize how he meant it all, how much depended upon her?

"Oh! Adelaide," he implored. "Forget to be flippant, only trust to your heart. I genuinely love you."

"It's absurd," she remarked, somewhat angrily.

"It means life or death to me." (At the time he really thought it did.)

She moved away from him.

"I think you had better take me back to the ballroom," she said, coldly.

He got closer to her.

"Not till you have answered me," he said.

"That's enough of this nonsense," she said, moving to get up.

"FORGET TO BE FLIPPANT, ONLY TRUST TO YOUR HEART!"

"Nonsense!" he ejaculated—"nonsense! It means all the world to me. Come, Adelaide, come. Do you want time to think it over? I will give you a day—two days—anything—if only I can hope!"

She did not answer. Instead, she rose to walk away. But by now he had worked himself to fever-heat. For the moment at least his love was really a genuine thing. He caught hold of her. Impetuously he put his arms around her. Passionately he strained her to him, and rained kisses upon her, hotly, madly, almost brutally. She struggled. He would not let her go. She tried to cry out. He held her the faster. Suddenly, when she had all but fainted, she was released, she knew not for the moment how. Dazed for the instant, she could not realize what was happening. Then she got better, and, looking up, saw Jack, with clinched fists, bending over the prostrate form of Millward.

"Get up, you—you cur!" said Jack, and Millward rose. "You thought you'd got rid of my sister Grace and myself very easily, didn't you? But I've turned up again."

"I—I——" began Millward, putting his necktie straight again.

"You thought to ensnare Miss Morton as you did my sister, did you, you miserable——"

"You've no right——" once more started Millward.

"No!" said Jack, grimly. "Then I'm going to do what I am without a right. I've had my eye on you all the evening, and just came up in the nick of time." And, saying which, he took hold of Millward's arm, and, despite his struggles, led him to a quiet spot in the garden. Then he . . .

* * * * *

The doctor has made a remarkably presentable job of Millward, all things considered.

* * * * * * *

It would seem to be unnecessary, in the circumstances, to say anything further. It must be obvious to the most unsophisticated that Adelaide shortly afterwards found that she really had far more caring for Jack than she had ever deemed likely. It is, indeed, most probable that, were she asked, she would confess to you that she doesn't believe that any wife ever loved her husband more than she does hers, and, she being a lady, one is bound, in chivalry, to accept her statement. So that it would seem that the other theories concerning love hereinbefore severally mentioned notwithstanding, love is and will always remain—just love!

THE END.

FROU-FROU

THE very rustle of her gown as she goes by
I love to hear,
And all my heart in passionate complaint beats out
When she is near!

The flowers that her hands have touched are sacred, all,
At least to me;
The very sunshine seems to brighten round her path,
So sweet is she!

"Frou-frou"—I hear her passing through the meadow lands;
The grasses bend
In homage and in welcome to the one they love,
Their loyal friend.

Ah! would I were a flower amongst the grasses,
That I might lie
And help to spread a pathway for my Ladye,
As she goes by!

Even the seasons love her, Autumn's brightest tints
For her are shed,
And, ah! she knows so well the vanished beauties
Of Summer, dead.

The gentle Springtime casts her fairest blossoms
Upon her path,
While Winter, grim and surly though to others,
Gives all he hath.

My darling—how, through all the changing seasons,
I turn to you!
My living is in yours—I wait your coming,
"Frou-frou—Frou-frou."

CECIL LORRAINE.

READY TO TURN A CORNER—RIGHT HAND ON THE HORN, RIGHT FOOT ON THE BRAKE

Automobiling for Women

By W. M. Browne

A WELL-KNOWN motoring expert has said that "there is nothing whatever in a good small car that an intelligent woman who can manage a sewing-machine cannot quickly master." With the dispelling, therefore, of the many erroneous notions afloat concerning the insurmountable mechanical difficulties which beset the driver's path, some one of the simply constructed and charming "runabouts," ranging from five to ten-horse power, now being placed upon the market at prices varying from $625 for a two-seated car to $1,000 for one capable of seating four or five people, will be substituted for the familiar pony-cart.

If the fortunate possessor of such a car is willing to devote a week or so to learning to thoroughly understand its control and management, there is no reason why she should not then undertake the entire charge of the mechanism—merely calling for outside aid which any stable-boy can supply, to wash off the mud, trim the lamps, etc., under her supervision; although it is a good plan to hire a mechanic from the factory for two or three weeks to see that on further use it proves to be in perfect working order. The price of gasoline being about 40 cents per two-gallon can, which should carry a small car sixty miles, and this being the only constant expense besides the wear and tear to the tires and the occasional necessary repairs—the bill for which will be reduced in accordance with the driver's thorough knowledge of the workings of the car's mechanism, enabling her to right many small damages herself—it is clear that in its substitution for a horse and vehicle a great yearly economy is effected. The question of the cost of the up-keep of a small car discovers the fact that a yearly average of $250 is the lowest rate at which it can be computed for a car averaging a run of a hundred miles a week, or five thousand miles a year, giving the following as a typical yearly account, which I quote:

Gasoline	$57.50
Lubricating oils and grease	17.50
Insurance	20.00
Occasional help in cleaning	25.00
Tires	45.00
Licenses	11.75
Repairs and adjustments, including charging and renewing of accumulators	42.50
Stabling	25.00
	$244.25

To which he adds $75 for depreciation in value. Against this, however, must also be charged the constant saving of railway fares for journeys beyond the power and speed of the ordinary horse.

Before having a new car sent home get the makers to run it over a distance of at least a hundred miles, in order that any defective screw may be discovered and replaced, that the various parts may settle down into good working order, and that the first stiffness in working the steering-gear may be worn off.

The choice of a car is an exceedingly difficult matter, and it is best to buy one of known and reliable make, and one, if possible, with which a guarantee for six months is given. Simplicity of construction is of the greatest importance in choosing a car. See that the inlet and exhaust valves, water pumps, clutch springs, commutators, and gear-cases are easily get-at-able for purposes of repair. The steering-gear must be strong and of a simple pattern, and must be made of thoroughly tested materials.

It must always be borne in mind by the enthusiastic motorist, charmed with her new plaything, that a small five or six horse-power run-about motor is built with a view to light work over good roads only, and cannot be expected to do the work of a touring car.

A run of 100 or 120 miles on a fine Summer day is as much as should be attempted in a small car; while, if it should be driven continuously and over long distances at its top speed, day after day, its life will be a short one.

THE TIRE-VALVE NEEDS TIGHTENING BEFORE STARTING

The car finally decided upon and bought, the first thing to do is to learn to drive it, and here the would-be motorist finds that any knowledge she may chance to possess of bicycling or driving in traffic comes in very usefully and greatly shortens the necessary time of instruction.

The novice must, of course, be accompanied by an experienced motorist, who, having driven the car until a wide and empty road is reached, may begin the first lesson.

The steering of the car having been explained on the way, the pupil is now ready to change places with the teacher, who will sit on her left hand side, his foot on the clutch pedal to control it.

The first thing to learn is to steer a straight course forwards on the second speed and then backwards until confidence is gained; and it should be kept in mind that in this, as in every other form of sport, such as skating, driving, and bicycling, one must keep the eyes looking some distance ahead, and not fixed on the front wheels of the car itself. The steering mastered, it is as well that a practical lesson as to the construction of the car should follow, in the stable or workshop, and the pupil may then proceed once more upon the road to practice its further control.

Before starting, see that the gasoline tank, water tank, and oil reservoir are full (taking care to fill both the gasoline and the water tank through a strainer of the finest wire gauze), and turn on the tap of the gasoline tank to admit the gasoline to the carburetor. See that the accumulator is full, and switch on the ignition current. Then put on the side-brake, disengage the clutch, and place the change-speed lever in the middle position for safety. Then slightly open the throttle, and place the ignition lever to its most backward position, to prevent a "back-fire" when starting the engine. If this precaution is neglected and a "back-fire" occurs, the heavy starting-handle whizzes round the wrong way with great violence, probably dislocating or breaking the motorist's shoulder or wrist!

To start the engine, the motorist stands in front of the motor and takes hold of the starting-handle with the four fingers of the left hand, the thumb lying loose along the handle; she then presses it slightly into the shaft to engage it, and pulls it swiftly upwards and towards her.

Directly the engine is started, mount to the driving seat to put into practice the lessons learnt regarding the motor's control by means of the proper application of clutch and levers.

Do not attempt to use the top speed during the first week at least; and do not exceed twenty miles an hour until absolute mastery has been obtained over every movement of the car at a lower speed.

An experienced motorist drives as much by means of the throttle and ignition levers as by the speed levers, and a great economy of gasoline is thus effected; so that a knowledge of their use and of that of the accelerator should be added to the novice's equipment as soon as possible.

Always test the clutch and see that both brakes are in perfect working order on first starting out for a drive, or a dangerous accident may result; and never depend upon one brake only being in good condition.

The temperature of the garage should be kept as far as possible at about 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

As regards the most satisfactory dress for driving purposes, I think that a coat and short skirt, the coat lined with wash-leather to keep out the wind, with the ordinary blouse beneath it supplemented by a thick knitted jersey, and tweed cap, covered by a motor-veil of opaque material, to keep out the dust, can hardly be improved upon.

THE FIRST LESSON IN THE OPEN ROAD

Two Storiettes

I. The Pathway of Fate

"I DON'T know how to thank you," stammered the girl in the dogcart.

The man who had stopped the runaway horse raised his shabby cap, and murmured something, about being pleased to be of service to her. The tramp who had lent his services after all the danger was over grinned horribly, and touched his battered bowler.

"Won't you come up to the house?" the girl went on, turning to the shabby man. "I'm sure my father would like to thank you for your—your bravery."

"Thankye, lady," the tramp responded, with alacrity. "I could do with a bit to eat and drink. It's twenty-four hours since——"

"I didn't mean you," said the girl, turning to him, with ill-concealed disgust. "There is an inn just down the road." And she handed him something from her purse that made him grin more horribly than ever.

She turned again to her preserver, as the ragged ruffian slouched off.

"Will you come?" she said. And her gray eyes were as appealing as her voice.

The shabby man looked down at his clothes, and colored under his tan.

"That doesn't matter," said the girl quickly. "I want you to come. You see," she added, looking at the horse, which stood trembling and sweating with his late exertions, "he might bolt again. Mightn't he?"

"Of course," said the man. "You must be rather shaken. How stupid of me not to think of that! I shall be only too happy."

They went in silence a little way, he leading the horse. He carried himself better than had been his wont of late; for the girl's manner towards him made it clear that she had known him for one of her own caste, despite his worn and frayed clothing. At the lodge-gates he helped her down, and a wondering servant took charge of the horse. Then he held out his hand.

"Good-bye," he said. "We are quits now. I have done you a service, and you—— Well, you've given me back my self-respect."

"But you must come and see father," she cried. "I—I insist. Look, there he comes!"

Flight was impossible, and he followed up the avenue, down which an elderly man was advancing to meet them.

The shabby cavalier looked into the gray eyes once more, and he knew in what direction the path on which he had entered would lead him.

II. A Disappointment

HE was a dull man. Anyone who can be in love with a girl for years without her being a bit the wiser must be very dull indeed. And he had loved her in a ridiculously romantic way since she was sixteen.

He stood on the hearthrug, listening with something of an effort to her mother's commonplaces about the tea getting cold, but his eyes were on the twilight waste of snow on the other side of the French window, watching keenly for the first sign of the girl's coming. He looked ill at ease—and he was. In his pocket there lay a letter containing a very plain, straightforward, and manly declaration of his love, and an offer of marriage, and every now and again he fingered it nervously.

He would find an opportunity to put it into her hands before he went back to his lonely house.

"And so when I heard that he had come back"—it was her mother speaking, and he tried vainly to pick up the thread of her remarks—"I couldn't help wondering what would come of it. You know, they were such great friends as children, and now he is such a handsome fellow . . ."

Again he lost the thread, for at that moment two figures showed against the faint blue-white of the snow quite near at hand. They paused for a moment half-hidden by a laurel-bush in the drive. The light was almost gone now, but he saw the taller figure stoop lower. . . . He turned away his head.

A minute later the girl, entering the room, ran straight to her mother and kissed her. She took no notice of the dull man, but that, perhaps, was a compliment, because it is only to very dear friends that one can afford to be rude.

When the girl looked up, her eyes lighted upon something blazing in the grate—an envelope with her name on it. She was not dull at all, and, besides, love sharpens the wits wonderfully at times. She saw that the dull man's face looked almost haggard, and she knew that it was not altogether a trick of the firelight. As their eyes met, they understood each other for the first time in their lives. It was due to her, for she was a nice girl, to say that she was as sorry as a newly engaged girl could be expected to be.

BUST IN HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, STRATFORD-ON-AVON

The Debt We Owe to Shakespeare

A Plea for Fitting Commemoration

Shakespeare has been fulcrum to the lever that has raised the stage from the slight esteem under which in his own, and for many a subsequent age, it and all its works did lie; and consequently we all owe alike a debt to his memory—we who sit in the orchestra seats and listen to the charm of his wondrous lines and "nous autres" on the boards who interpret those lines and give them living force.

Lawrence Irving, the son of the recently deceased actor, Sir Henry Irving, made a strenuous appeal, not long since, in England, for a commemoration of the great dramatist which would be appropriate and lasting. He said in part:

"Had there been no Elizabethan Theatre, it seems to me a very fair assumption that there would have been no Shakespeare, the writer: it was the institution of acting which evoked his genius, decided its form, dictated its bent; therefore it seems to me that there is no fitting commemoration of Shakespeare apart from the boards of the stage, for which and by which and on which he lived and labored.

"It is to me an unseemly anomaly to find that a large body of Englishmen are ever pertinaciously striving to strip Shakespeare of the vesture of his substantiality—acting; and I am disconcerted (in proportion of their eminence is the shock of my disconcertion) when I find anyone connected with the stage advocating a national memorial of Shakespeare that would belong anywhere but on the boards of the stage.

"Now, the odd form of admiration which would divorce a stage writer from the stage—and, by analogy, I take it, an orchestral work from the concert hall—is indigenous to England. It is one of our peculiar phases of wrong-headedness; was, I am willing to say, more than it is. No Frenchman ever thinks of exalting Molière beyond the realization of the end to which he wrought, no German, Goethe or Schiller.

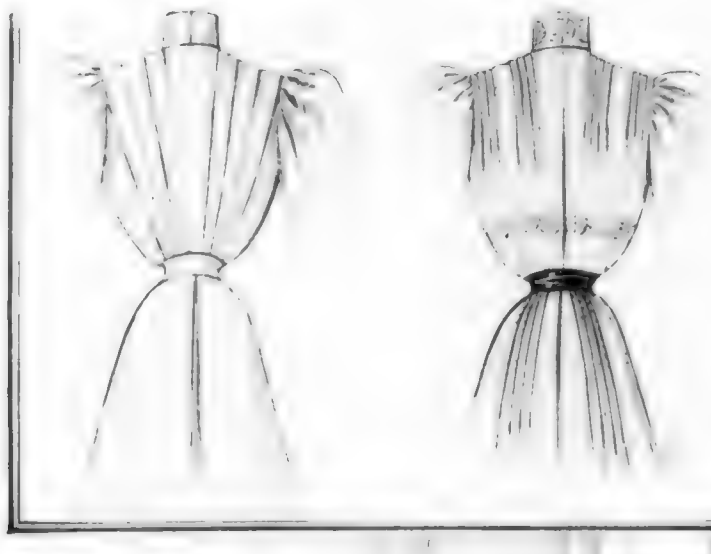
"We all know that it has been a marvelous proof of the vitality of Shakespeare that he has so held his own in the open field of entertainment competition, and in the face of the purely commercial basis of all our dramatic enterprise; and what great thanks are due to the men who have endured many a reverse and fluctuation of fortune rather than leave our national heritage to moulder on the shelf!

"Is it not time he were placed once for all above the reach of needful, inevitable concessions to the changing tides and side-winds of the public whim; where the froth and spray of the lighter forms of entertainment be not blown so sportingly against his majestic front? Can we not once for all so house him where he may stamp the intense high standards of his noble poetry upon the public; not the public, with their growing addiction to luxurious mounting, their standards upon him?—where may be collected and recorded, not the erudition of the scholars, but those strokes of insight left behind by the great men who have possessed the passion of spirit, and the strength of conception to recreate to our eyes, and in our ears, the creatures of his mind?

THE MEMORIAL THEATRE AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON

—where, finally, the actor may, without being over-richly paid in his youth and maturity, be provided with dignified competency at the day of his retirement.

"This is what, it seems to me, we are called upon to do, not by those of our own race alone, but by all races who can understand our tongue. If we are truly minded to commemorate our greatest dramatic writer nationally, let us put his plays and all plays worthy to stand beside them, and the art that exists by them, and for which they exist, on a wide basis of *self*-reliance, from which at least a counsel of perfection may radiate to the obscurest corners of the dramatic world."



Nos. 1892-1893. These numbers were combined to develop a stylish shirt-waist suit of mercerized cotton fabric in tan and red plaid, with a soft crushed girdle and a fancy stock and bow of tan silk. Ornamental bone buttons decorate the front of the waist, which is a plaited model with a fitted lining, which may be omitted. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt No. 1893 is cut in five gores, the front is laid in side plaits to correspond with the waist and the back is finished with an inverted plait. The length of this skirt is 42 inches in front and the back 45 inches long, and the sizes are 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 6¾ yards of 42-inch material will be required.

Nos. 1894-1895. A simple shirt-waist suit of white challis, the waist having a bolero outline formed of Irish lace medallions.

No. 1894 is a plain shirt-waist blouse, closing at the centre-back, and developed without a body lining. The sleeve is a one-piece bishop model, having a high cuff, and the pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt No. 1895 is a nine-gored model, having a cluster of four tucks at each seam and an inverted plait at the centre-back. The length in the front is 42 inches and in the back 45 inches, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 12 yards of 36-inch material will be required. Early Spring shirt-waist suits are to be developed in challis, wool veiling, cashmere and mohair, as well as in check, plaid and plain taffetas.

CORRECT SHIRT-WAIST SUITS

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 28.

Marguerite's Home-coming

A Love Story

By C. M. S.

ALBERT WINTHROP rode slowly, smiling and well content, along the pleasant country ways. He was barely forty, but the world had yielded him many of her good things, hard work, adventures, and alarms, and now wealth and ease and home. In just such a fair environment had he spent his childhood, and, in spite of its having been lived in comparative poverty and hardness, the possibility of return to this environment had been his chief incentive to the unceasing toil which had brought success and made him, while still a young man, rich and a home-returning wanderer. His eyes lingered lovingly over the landscape, and rested at last on the quaint old-time house nestling among the fast-yellowing elms and beeches. His fathers had rented their farms from the neighboring squires for hundreds of years, but he had come to possess the land. The beautiful, gracious, motherly fields should be his, and the house where the lords of the land had dwelt for generations should be his, his and his children's. Then the thought of those he was dispossessing crossed him. Well, they would get his hardly won gold. But that was a poor return for the earth and the earth-joys and the home and its traditions. Yes, he was sorry for the poor old General; but why in the name of the earth-love did he not stay on the land, instead of getting into debt and bringing up a family whose expensive tastes had put the last straw on the camel's back of mortgage and ruin. He whistled thoughtfully—they were a feckless lot—he hoped the land would not breed such ways in him and his. Then he came to the great iron gates, and a woman ran out hurriedly from the ivy-covered lodge. She recognized her new master obsequiously, though his fathers and hers had toiled side by side, and answered his questions with all the deference due to his mastership, adding unasked-for information. "The General and the young ladies—poor dears!—were leaving in the morning. The sale," as of course, he knew, "was to be in a week's time. And when would he be thinking of taking up his residence among them?" He smiled and telling her it would be "very soon," rode on up the avenue. Under the elms and sweet chestnuts the moss and weeds spoke of neglect, though hoof-prints and wheel-marks gave indication of many comings and goings. There was a carriage standing before the low doorway. Winthrop shook his head impatiently. His business appointment with General Allison would have to wait on social trifling. He knew enough of the General to know that. He had to see the stables, so he decided to go to them first. He walked his horse around the corner of the house, and on into the stable yard. There was no one about. He shouted. Still not a man or boy emerged from either of the many doors. He smiled grimly. "Have the rats left the sinking ship?" he asked himself. He dismounted and led his horse to the open door of a loose-box. A "doggy" smell greeted him, and looking round, he saw evidences of canine occupation. He tried the next door; a slight push opened it. It was a two-stalled stable, and the stall next the door was clean and empty. He led his horse in, and was proceeding to secure the headstall, when a peculiar sound coming from the neighboring stall made him pause in wonder. It was like no sound he had ever heard in a stable. He listened, and it came again; a quiet little moaning, broken at intervals by a great sob. He smiled pityingly. Some little one in childish grief had crept into the deserted stable to cry out its sorrow. Well, perhaps the trouble was curable. He would go and see. He knotted the headstall, passed his hand caressingly down the smooth bay neck, and moved down the stall and round the end of the dividing woodwork, his footfalls softened by the clean golden litter. Then he paused. The child he was hastening to comfort and console was a figment of his brain.

In the stall stood a brown mare, slight, fleet, with a nervous head, now drooped gently towards the figure of a girl who stood leaning against her shoulder, with face bowed upon the soft, chestnut hide and slender arms and soft white hands with their pink-tipped fingers clasping the mare's neck. For a few minutes he stood in utter perplexity, while the girl, unconscious of his presence, sobbed on. While he hesitated, the mare, turning her head to muzzle against her mistress, saw him, and started and whinnied uneasily. The girl raised her head, and, loosening her clasp of the mare's neck, laid one hand on the quivering muzzle, then shook back the waving brown hair that fell about her face, and turned slowly round.

Never had Albert Winthrop felt so utterly foolish and brutal, yet some unacknowledged force forbade flight. For his life he could not have moved away, and so for a moment they faced each other, each in a sorry plight, his face full of uneasy apology, hers swollen with crying, the eyelids heavy and reddened, the little tip-tilted nose red and shiny, the mouth still tremulous with emotion. Winthrop recovered himself first. Cap in hand, he went one step nearer the girl. "I must apologize for disturbing you," he said, gravely, "and also for what must look to you like trespassing; but I had an appointment to go over the stables with General Allison this afternoon, and when I arrived I could find no one to take my horse. I have ventured to stable him in the next stall, where I hope he will not be in anyone's way for a little time. I will go to the house in search of General Allison, and perhaps I may be able to find some one who will, if necessary, remove my horse to more suitable quarters." He hardly knew what he was saying, but, at any rate, it would give the girl time to regain her self-possession. While speaking he became conscious of many details which had escaped him in the first glance. That she was one of the Allison girls he recognized at once. Now he discovered that she was young—he thought, about eighteen; that, in spite of her shabby blouse and skirt, she was beautifully built, shapely, and strong, though slighter and smaller than some of the modern young women. The hand that rested on the mare's dark face was perfect in shape and color, and a pair of honest hazel eyes looked up at him out of the tear-stained face. As he finished speaking he moved as if to go; but she spoke, steadily and courteously, if huskily. "You will not find my father in the house," she said; "and I am afraid you will find no one in the yard. My father is with the men who are busy in the little plantation behind the house." Her lips lost their steadiness, and once more the tears welled up and threatened to overflow. Wishing to spare her his further presence, "Then I will go to him there," Winthrop said, quickly; but her answer amazed him. "Oh! no," she cried, almost hysterically. "If you want to see the horses, I can show them to you. I know them all quite as well as my father or the men." "But——" Winthrop began, when she interrupted again, hastily. "I do really. I know their names and ages, and what they can carry, and, oh! everything you can want to know."

"Still," Winthrop persisted, "I think it would be better for me to find General Allison. He——" He did not know whether to say "may not approve of your showing the horses," or what a strange reluctance came over him to let the girl know that it was the fittings of the G dearly loved stables he had come to l that he was the new owner of her home, the person for whom, by the strange laws of Fate, she and hers must make way. While he paused, she turned quickly to the chestnut mare.

"She will be sold," she began, hastily, a burning flush running over her poor swollen face as she patted the mare's sleek side. "She is an excellent fencer. She carries a lady. She——" The tears, which had again been gathering, welled over and ran down her cheeks. Winthrop could stand it no longer. "General Allison can tell me the rest. I will go——" he cried; but the girl sprang forward and seized his hand. "No, don't," she begged, imploringly. "Don't. I can show you the horses. You sha'n't go. I won't have a stranger stand by while—don't you see, they are burying the poor, dear dogs?" She ended with what was almost a wail, and, turning, hid her face once more against the mare's brown side. Winthrop watched her heaving shoulders with a compassion which almost grew into a personal remorse. She looked so young, so child-like, in the abandonment of her grief, that he ventured nearer, and, laying his hand on hers, that lay against the mare's side, drew it into a friendly, comforting clasp. Presently she seemed to become conscious of his nearness, and drew the hand away, while her sobs ceased. "Tell me about them," he said, soothingly, persuasively, as one speaks to a vexed child. "I am awfully fond of dogs. I have some of my own. One I would not part with for anything. He has been over half the world with me: a fox-terrier. He is getting old now, poor little chap!"

"That's why father had the dogs killed to-day," she chimed in, simply. "They were old. They

(*Continued on page* 17)

Costumes for the Street and House

Coat, No. 1864 Skirt, No. 1811

Nos. 1864-1811 are combined to develop this smart street suit of satin-faced cloth, finished with rows of machine stitching in strictly tailor fashion. The coat No. 1864 is a long tight-fitting model and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt No. 1811 is a circular model with side plaits at the centre front and back. The length in front is 42 inches and in back 45 inches. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire suit 12 yards of 42-inch or 9 yards of 50-inch material will be required

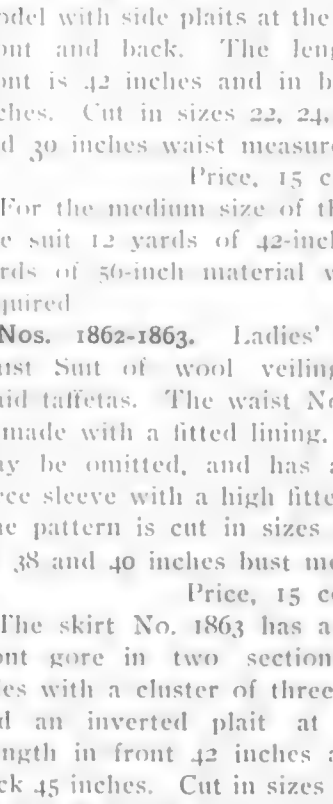
Nos. 1862-1863. Ladies' Shirt-waist Suit of wool veiling and plaid taffetas. The waist No. 1862 is made with a fitted lining, which may be omitted, and has a one-piece sleeve with a high fitted cuff. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt No. 1863 has a panel front gore in two sections; the sides with a cluster of three tucks and an inverted plait at back. Length in front 42 inches and in back 45 inches. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 10 yards of 42-inch material will be required.



Shirt-waist, No. 1862 Skirt, No. 1863

Nos. 1860-1861. A simple Shirt-waist suit of French challis is here portrayed. The waist No. 1860 is made over a fitted lining, closes at the centre-front and has elbow sleeves. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure Price, 15 cents.

The skirt No. 1861 has a box-plaited front and back gore and sectional circular sides. The length in front is 42 inches and in back 45 inches, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 11 yards of 42-inch material will be required.

Nos. 1850-1851 portray a new mode of jacket suit, reproduced in light gray broadcloth. The jacket No. 1850 is known as the Pony Coat, and is a semi-fitted model, with a high-standing collar and

Shirt-waist, No. 1860 Skirt, No. 1861

three-quarter sleeves. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt No. 1851 is a two-piece circular model, having a bias fold of the material and braid trimming above the hem. The length in the front is 42 inches and in the back 45 inches, and the sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire suit 8 yards of 44-inch or 6 yards of 54-inch material will be required.

No. 1849. Ladies' Long Semi-fitted Coat, suitable for traveling, automobiling or driving. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 6¾ yards of 42-inch or 4¾ yards of 54-inch material. This mode is also in excellent style for a traveling costume of novelty suiting, tweed or fancy mixed cheviot, the skirt to be a plain model developed on strictly tailored lines.

Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 1865-1866. A chic costume of satin-faced cloth, velvet and silk. braid. The jacket No. 1865 is a new Eton model, having the popular three-quarter sleeve and a smart little set-in vest, and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt No. 1866 is in nine gores laid in tucks at each seam to simulate box-plaits. The length in the front is 42 inches and in the back 45 inches, and the pattern is

Jacket, No. 1850 Skirt, No. 1851

cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 10½ yards of 42-inch material will be required.

No. 1593. Ladies' Waist. Closed in the back and with fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price. 15 cents.

No. 1594. Ladies' Skirt. In sixteen gores, each alternate gore box-plaited or shirred. The length in front is 42 inches and in the back 45 inches. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For this entire costume in the medium size 10 yards of 42-inch material will be required.

No. 1540. Ladies' Fancy Shirt-waist. Without a lining and closed

Three-Quarter Coat, No. 1849

Eton, No. 1865 Skirt, No. 1866

in the back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1541. Ladies' One-Piece Tucked Skirt, lengthened by tucked

Waist, No. 1593. Skirt, No. 1594.

flounce. The length in front is 42 inches and in the back 45 inches. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The entire costume requires 7 yards of 48-inch material.

Waist, No. 1540. Skirt, No. 1541.

(*Continued from page* 15)

were not fit to sell. No one would have bought them. Besides, they might not have been well treated. We could not take them away with us, only father's dear old 'Rex,' and so—so——" Her voice faltered, and "What is 'Rex'?" he asked hurriedly.

By the time "Rex," the handsome old Borzoi, had been discussed the girl's tears had dried, and she was faintly smiling, a tremulous smile that made Winthrop want to kill some one.

"Now shall I begin to show you the horses?" she said. "My father cannot be long in returning." Winthrop assented, for the simple reason that he could think of no excuse to make, and together they went from stall to stall. The girl knew and loved the brutes, and they her; and Winthrop, watching her, realized what the parting with these meant to her. At last she led him back to where his own horse was stabled, next the chestnut. For a few minutes they lingered, discussing his mount, then she passed on resolutely, though with a sad, set face. "This is my own mare," she said, quietly. "She is everything that is good." Her lip quivered and he cursed the cruelty of it, while pretending to examine the mare. "She is a good one," he said, at last; "not perfect, of course, but quite sufficiently good to satisfy anyone. I like her," he added, seeing the girl's eyes shine at his praises, "best of them all."

"I wish you would buy her," Marguerite cried, impulsively. "I think you would have your horses well treated, and I should so like to know that my Fleetfoot had a good home." He smiled at her. "But I should be too heavy for her," he said.

"Of course you would; but do not your wife or daughters ride?" she asked, with frank anxiety. Winthrop felt a curious thrill of annoyance. Was he such an old fogy that this girl must take for granted not only that he was a married man, but that he had daughters, girls as old as herself, maybe? Then, as at his silence her face grew pathetic in its anxiety, "I have neither wife nor daughters," he said. "I have not even a sister I could mount on her." Then some impulse made him add, abruptly, "It is a very lonely man you are talking to, Miss Allison."

She looked at him wistfully for a moment, then, "But you have your horses and dogs," she said.

He smiled again. He could not help smiling at her. She was so wonderfully, exquisitely young. "Yes," he agreed. "They are amongst the best of the things life gives us."

"Horses and dogs and home," she repeated, wistfully.

"And home," he echoed. "I have never had a home since I was a small boy, Miss Allison."

"And I shall never have a home again," she said, softly. "I do not call living in a great town 'home,' do you?"

"It never could be to the country-bred," he agreed. Then, he hardly knew why, "Don't you hate the man who is going to live in your old home?" he asked.

She threw up her head with a sort of haughty impatience. "If he were one of us, and would love and enjoy it as we do," she said, "I should hate him. But as things are—you see, he is only a sort of farmer-man who has made a lot of money in some way—I am half sorry for him. He will miss so much that we have found here."

At her first words Winthrop had started and flushed; but she was not looking at him, neither did she notice the strainedness of his voice when he spoke, "Yes, it will be different for him. There will be no traditions, no associations; but, Miss Allison, if he is an honest, honorable man, will there not be pleasure for him in the place he has to fill, in the hope of the good name he may leave his children?"

The girl looked at him curiously. "Will you call on him? Will everybody know him? It is hard to realize that a man like that can take my father's place." Silence fell between them. He began to re-examine the mare. It was a relief to both when there came the sound of approaching footsteps and voices in the yard without. Winthrop stepped hurriedly towards the door, and Marguerite followed him slowly, after one more tender touch of the mare. She was in time, however, to hear her father's greeting as he caught sight of the stranger. "Winthrop," he cried, with heartiness, or an excellent assumption of it, "I have kept you waiting. A thousand pardons. Where is your horse? The men all absent, and you your own groom! Disgraceful forgetfulness on my part." And so on into the details of his last grievous employment, with a tear half real, half affected, in the hazel eyes of which Marguerite's were a faithful copy. As for Marguerite, at her father's first exclamation, she had slipped from her sheltering doorway and away across the yard, and out of sight, out of sound, of the man to whom she had been so unconsciously cruel.

Their business ended. "Come and let my daughters give you a cup of tea," General Allison said to Albert Winthrop, and he, ordinarily the coolest of men, followed him with a strange new sensation, half fear and half elation, at his heart.

The sun was glinting through the western windows of the low-roofed, pleasant room and a pretty, fragile girl poured out his tea and talked to him languidly; but there was no Marguerite. The General inquired for his youngest, and evidently favorite, daughter, but neither sister nor servants had any knowledge of her whereabouts. "She might fly in at any moment," Gertrude Allison had said in answer to her father's query, so Winthrop lingered as long as he dared. He wanted to see how she would treat this interloper in her father's house, he told himself. But the minutes flew, and he found himself descending the avenue without having had sight of her. Presently, under one of the chestnuts, he caught the flutter of a blue serge skirt. It flitted out of sight, and he thought he had lost her; then round the bole of the next tree it came in view again. She turned, saw him, and stood as if awaiting him. He was surprised at her move. He had accepted it as natural that, after her words of the afternoon, she should wish to avoid him. As he drew nearer, she made a little move towards him. He reined in his horse, and dropped quietly to the ground before her. The mild Autumn wind had kissed the tear stains away and blown the tendrils of soft brown hair about her face; the hazel eyes blazed as with the light of battle. She had no perfection of feature, yet to Albert Winthrop at that moment she appeared wonderfully lovely.

She spoke without the slightest hesitation. "I want to apologize to you, Mr. Winthrop." Her voice rang clear and distinct. "I should not have said what I did, when I had no personal knowledge of the man of whom I spoke, especially to a stranger. My punishment is that, even if you forgive me, I can never forgive myself." She paused, but, finding he did not speak, continued, with a new suggestion of passion, "If it will make it easier for you to forgive me, you may know that the feeling of compassion has gone; that I hate you, hate you with all my heart, for I know that you will love and appreciate it all as well as I."

"I am not going to forgive you," he said, looking steadily into the hazel eyes. "I am going to punish you by buying 'Fleetfoot.' I am going to buy 'Fleetfoot' for the 'farmer-man's' wife to ride, Miss Allison." "You sha'n't," she cried, passionately; "you sha'n't." Then, as if struck with the futility of remonstrance. "You will take it all," she added, almost with a sob, "all that you care to have, all the best of it."

"Yes," he replied, gravely, almost tenderly; "that is what I mean to have: the best of all that I have found here." The keen blue eyes held the hazel ones, startled by the new tone, for a second or so, then passion chased what was almost fear out of them. "I do hate you. I will hate you!" Marguerite cried, with all the resoluteness of a naughty child. Then, before he could speak, she had turned, and was running up the avenue. He watched her out of sight, then remounted his horse. Winthrop had made up his mind. Though she came of a bad stock, though she had a shocking temper, and haunted stables and kennels, though it should take him years to overcome her prejudice against him, he would marry Marguerite Allison.

A long year dragged its weary round for Marguerite, half of it in a cheap French watering-place, half in a dreary London suburb. When the crash had come, it had been a very complete one. The General's health failed in the new and uncongenial atmosphere. He hated poverty, but above all he hated the loneliness that poverty, which is a terrible trier of friendships, or, at any rate, of acquaintanceships, too often brings. His sons blamed him for the expensive tastes they had inherited and could not satisfy, his married daughter for the smallness of her marriage portion. Gertrude, never robust, grew yet more delicate. Marguerite had been her father's only stay, bitterly as she had rebelled at their loss of fortune, and at last even she spoilt with him her reputation for common sense and helpfulness. One morning the General received a letter from his successor at Marleigh Hall, inviting him and his daughters to pay their old home a visit.

"I should like your opinion on the alterations (as slight as possible) which I have made," Winthrop wrote. "The hunting is beginning, and the stables are full of horses waiting to be ridden, including your own old favorite and the chestnut mare 'Fleetfoot.'"

The General was delighted. Of course they would go. He could give Winthrop perfectly invaluable advice, and the girls would enjoy themselves. They must be philosophers, even as he was, and if they could not keep the dear old place, make up their minds to help those who could have it to enjoy it.

Gertrude was acquiescent, even mildly pleased; but Marguerite's answer was an uncompromising refusal. The General stormed, but she stood firm; nothing, she declared, should induce her to revisit Marleigh. In the end the General and Gertrude, the former still sore at her novel disobedience, journeyed down without Marguerite, and she, left alone in their shabby London dwelling, was at liberty to cry her poor eyes sore and tired and eat her heart out in peace. She lay on her hard, dingily-coverleted bed all through the first long afternoon and evening of their absence, going with them in fancy over the familiar ground. Now they would have reached Marleigh Station, now be driving up the avenue, now—— At the thought of the old house that would al-

(*Continued on page* 62)

"GET ME THE MARE, JOHN, JUST FOR ONE LITTLE RIDE."

Keeping in Good Condition

The Danger of Over-exercise

Jane R. Dalton

MANY women suffer from intensely sensitive feet, so that the exercise of walking is seriously interfered with. This is especially the case after a sojourn in the mountains, where walking is so delightfully attractive that it is frequently overdone, and women return to the city in the Autumn with their feet so tired out that they are all Winter recovering from the effects of it.

Yet with a few precautions the most sensitive feet may be so protected that the pleasure of walking is retained. Footgear is a very important point in considering the equipment for a long excursion. Well-fitting boots which *exactly* fit the wearer—these are absolutely essential to comfort. If too loose they are almost as unhygienic as they would be if too tight. It is advisable to wear strongly made boots rather than shoes for really long walks. They give more support to the ankles, so fatigue is felt less readily. Then the soles should be thick and fairly wide. Little stones and unevennesses of the road make themselves unpleasantly obvious if the soles are thin, and the risk of cold if damp places have to be crossed is very great.

On returning from a long walk or climb, to thoroughly bathe the feet in some slightly astringent and antiseptic liquid should be the first step towards prevention of ill effects. Plenty of warm water, to which a little pure vinegar has been added, should be used and the feet and ankles steeped until the over-tired "ache" has vanished. A little permanganate of potash solution may be added to the water—enough to tinge it pink. This will increase the soothing properties of the water. If the feet are at all stained it will be especially necessary to use some antiseptic such as the permanganate mentioned above. Another useful bathing liquid is made by diluting carbolic acid with eighty times its bulk of water. Great care however, must be taken in handling the acid owing to its caustic and poisonous properties.

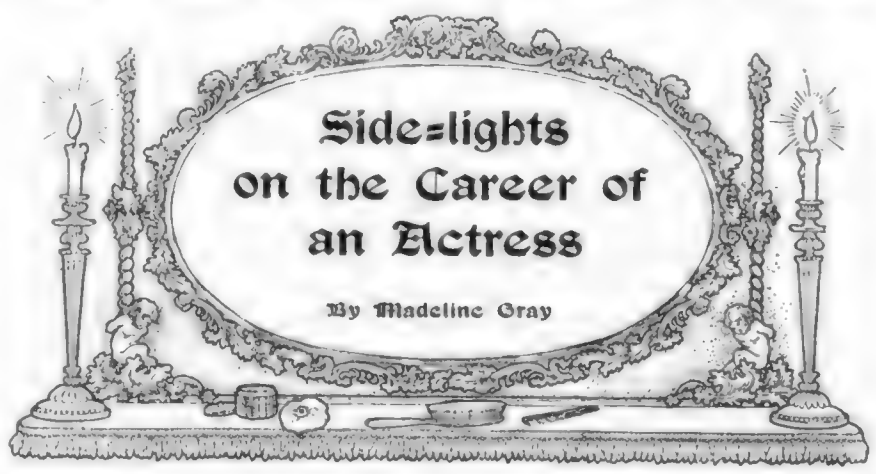
After a long and exhausting walk the ankles very often swell. This is not at all an alarming symptom and does not necessarily imply that the ankle has been wrenched. The muscles have had an unusual strain put upon them, and the result is fatigue, showing itself in a swollen ankle, accompanied by a feeling of great stiffness in walking. After the foot has been bathed, the muscles should be gently massaged. This does not necessitate the skill of an expert; all that is needed is the steady rubbing, pinching and kneading of the muscles of the ankle and instep, these movements causing them to relax and lose the uncomfortable feeling of stiffness. If the ankle is very painful and stiff, it is possible that the tendons have been slightly strained. It is then advisable to bathe the ankle with water as hot as can be borne, until the pain has practically disappeared. Then cold water may be used both for bathing and in the form of a compress. The latter is made by taking a small pad, seven or eight inches long and about half an inch thick, of cotton-wool, wadding, or some such soft material and soaking it in water, then wringing out the excess of water and applying the cold pad to the ankle.

A roller bandage about two and one-half inches wide is best. In applying it, the ankle must be bent at a comfortable angle. The bandage should be unrolled a few inches at a time and laid obliquely on the foot to prevent unnatural pressure on the blood-vessels, and for the same reason it must not be pulled too tight. The method known as "the figure eight" is the best way. Arnica lotion is invaluable for muscular stiffness, and the fatigue of walking is lessened if the inside of the stocking is powdered with boracic acid, or prepared fuller's earth. The powder may be applied directly to the foot before walking or after bathing the feet if preferred.

Redness of the skin, induced by sun or wind or excessive cold, is very unbecoming—often painful, and unless preventive measures are taken, the skin will crack, peeling off in flakes.

Those whose skins are liable to suffer in this way from exposure to cold and heat and wind should protect the skin, before starting out on an expedition, by rubbing a little good massage cream into the skin, wiping off the excess with a soft handkerchief, and dusting the skin lightly with a little prepared oatmeal powder. A veil of fine dark-blue gauze is a great protection to both skin and eyes; but as the free play of the fresh air on the face is excellent, it is a pity to wear a veil except for especially trying expeditions.

On returning home it is an excellent plan to first wipe the face with a clean towel, then to bathe it in very hot water to which a little pure glycerin or extract of elder flowers has been added. A little sour milk may be used for the purpose, but this remedy is not altogether pleasant. As an alternative, cucumber juice may be suggested. A freshly cut slice of cucumber may be gently rubbed over the skin, or an extract made by cutting up a few slices of cucumber, soaking them in milk for some hours and dabbing the skin with a piece of cotton-wool saturated with the resultant liquid. A solution of borax acidulated with lemon juice is excellent for removing discoloration from the skin.



Side-lights on the Career of an Actress

By Madeline Gray

UNLESS a girl is very strong, she will find the life of an actress a very trying one, at any rate at first. The rehearsing of a piece means really hard work; for even though she only makes a brief and unimportant appearance, she is obliged to remain at the rehearsal from the beginning until the end, on the chance of being wanted. Rehearsals generally begin at eleven, and last until four or five.

Then the late hours tell on her first. She will seldom go to bed until midnight or later; and the constant excitement will act on her nerves, and make her irritable and depressed.

Matinée-day is always a tiring one, for immediately the afternoon performance is over she must hurry back to her small and generally dingy rooms, eat a hasty meal, rest for a very brief space, and then get back to the theatre for the evening show. Small wonder that the majority of professionals suffer from dyspepsia!

A great deal depends on the stage manager.

He may be kind, or he may be harsh and sarcastic. In any case, his language will probably be, to say the least of it, *free;* and this will apply to the majority of members in the average touring company, where one's most innocent remarks are too frequently held to have a double meaning.

The girl who adopts the stage as a career must make up her mind that, however talented she may be, she will probably have to wait for years before she gets an opportunity of showing what she can do.

Of course, there are a few brilliantly fortunate exceptions who have at the outset of their career been given their chance, and who have seized it and "made a hit."

But for every one of these lucky individuals there are, without exaggeration, hundreds of others who may be just as talented, just as ambitious, but who have been toiling for years, and who, at the end of their lives, will probably be as unknown to fame as when they started. There is so much jealousy amongst the members of a company.

If, for instance, an actress is young, pretty, and clever, and engaged to understudy the leading lady, the chances are twenty to one that she will never be allowed to attempt the part. The leading lady will be afraid of her understudy proving a success in it; and, however ill she may feel, she will totter through the piece sooner than let her show what she can do. This makes matters exceedingly difficult for the ambitious beginner.

Then the salaries are so small (of course, I am not writing of "star" salaries!) that it is really impossible to save money; and as year follows year and age creeps on one, it becomes harder and harder to get an engagement, until visions of the workhouse as an ultimate refuge loom darkly before one.

It is impossible to say what qualities are responsible for dramatic success. It is not always beauty, although that is desirable, nor refinement—which tells—nor ease of manner, which is necessary, but it may consist in the combination of all three. Primarily, it is charm or personal magnetism, and it is difficult to say what qualities go to make it up, but voice and person and action are all combined in the actress's successful equipment.

In order to get on, it is also advisable, though by no means necessary nowadays, that one should possess a certain amount of dramatic talent. But if one have not this quality, hard study will do much.

In conclusion, unless one have the beauty of Venus, the hide of a rhinoceros, the constitution of a horse, the diplomacy of a Machiavelli, and unbounded influence and impudence, let her put out of her mind the thought of adopting the already overcrowded stage as a career.

Merely Habit

By E. C. Groves

The Result of an Afternoon's Shopping

The salesman was caressing his goods lovingly, and Laura was looking over them from the other side of the counter no less affectionately. As for me, I was wholly ignored and left an unenviable prey to my thoughts, which were not altogether pleasant ones.

In the first place, I resented the time the salesman was wasting in depriving me of Laura, whom I had managed to secure for one whole afternoon absolutely to myself. And, in the second, I was in an abject state of apprehension, having endeavored to screw up my courage only to find that it resented pressure and deserted me.

For, mind you, though I prattle easily to you of "Laura," at that time the use of her Christian name was entirely confined to the imagined—and greatly superior—conversations I held with her.

At last, between them, they dexterously unearthed from the confused pile before them a pair of gloves which appeared to afford both unlimited satisfaction. The salesman stroked them approvingly.

"Warranted the finest kid, madam," he said sententiously, as Dora turned to me for the opinion of a mere man.

"Thank you, madam," he continued, as Dora indicated her approval. "One dollar and a half, please."

I laid down the money—the price of Dora's victory at billiards that morning—and followed her meekly out of the shop.

"I like that shop," she said, when we were safely on the pavement. "Jerry always goes there if he wants to get me anything."

Jerry was Laura's brother. At that time he was staying with my people in Chicago, even as I was staying with his in New York.

* * * * * * *

"Now I'm going to return the compliment and buy you something. What shall we get? I know. Cigars!"

"No," I said firmly.

"No? But I say yes. You deserve some. And there's a shop just near here where I got some for Jerry last Christmas."

"I know you did," I said resignedly. "I was with him at the time."

"Did you like them?" she asked anxiously.

It was no good. I am soft-hearted, and I like Laura.

"Yes!" I lied.

"Well, come along, then."

In a few minutes we gained the dreaded portal, crossed the threshold, and found ourselves in a tobacconist's which I had never even heard of.

"I want some cigars, please," said Laura at once.

"Yes, madam!" said the youth behind the counter. "Any particular kind?"

"Er—no. Just show me some, will you?"

"You know the kind you bought before?" I asked hopefully.

"Oh, yes; I remember the picture on the box," she said.

Laura went systematically through at least a dozen boxes, and finally gave an exclamation of delight. "These are they," she said, triumphantly.

I, too, recognized them. But I had also recognized another quite smokable brand, and drew the box towards me. By the greatest luck the price was the same in each case, and the band almost identical.

"I think these will do, if you don't mind," I said.

"Oh, no! These are the ones I bought Jerry. Besides, I don't like the picture on your box a bit," she said decisively.

"Very well," I said, and pushed both boxes over to the far side of the counter. The youth turned to get some wrapping-paper, and I, as if inadvertently, jerked both boxes to the floor on the far side.

I bent quickly forward in simulated distress. "I am very sorry," I said. And more softly: "Change boxes."

I smiled my thanks as the boy put up my cigars in Jerry's box and emerged with Laura from my second ordeal.

"Let's," I suggested humbly, "let's have some tea now."

"Very well," she said. "Up the next street there is a jolly little café, where Jerry takes me sometimes."

We walked along, and presently she turned me in at the doors of an inviting tea-room, and I led the way to a quiet little table in the corner.

"I do wish I could play billiards like you do, Mr. Marston," she began.

"Oh, that's simply practice," I returned; "nothing else."

"I don't know about that," she said. "I practice ever so hard, but I never seem to get any further, you know."

"That's exactly my trouble," I said.

"How do you mean?" she asked.

"Why, that I never get—Miss Wilstach—er—Laura—may I call you Laura?" I blurted.

She leaned back in her chair and laughed.

"Why, *of course* you may if you want to. Personally, I think it's an awfully silly name, while Wilstach, you know, is rather a pretty surname, don't you think? Still, if you really like it better—And I know *ach* is a little difficult to say."

I subsided. To find my proposition so frankly approved, when I had at least expected that it would be shyly dissented from, wholly disconcerted me.

An oppressive silence fell over us, and I was forced to make conversation.

"By the way," I said, "I had a letter from Jerry to-day."

"Oh! How is he? And how are all your people?"

"They seem all right, thanks. I believe Isabel has a slight cold, but nothing serious." Isabel was my sister. "Of course, they all send you love and the usual messages. Jerry wants me to go home for a few days while he is there."

"Well, Jerry can want. One might think that you never saw each other, the way you two go on, while, as a matter of fact, I suppose few people see more of each other than you do. And if you're not together you must each be doing what the other does. I call it silly."

"That's rather a rough way of putting it, surely," I said. "It's merely habit, you know. I've always done as Jerry did. You see, we were at school together, and at the 'Varsity together. We played the same games, had the same tastes, and did the same amount of work."

"And up to now have had the same number of briefs?" she asked.

"Possibly," I returned. "And," I went on, "there has always been mutual reciprocity between us. We used to ride each other's nags, and occasionally wear each other's ties. We have even, I believe, smoked each other's pipes."

"How horrid of you!"

"Yes!" I admitted, "perhaps it wasn't nice. But you must blame Jerry. He took the initiative, and I have always done as Jerry did."

"That's weak."

"Yes! But, as I explained, it's habit. I have by now bought gloves for the same girl at the same shop."

"And had the same girl buy the same——"

"Yes!" I interrupted. "I have always done as Jerry did."

"Well, you might be original once in a while," she said.

"WARRANTED THE FINEST KID, MADAM"

"By the way, I don't think I have told you the most important part of Jerry's letter," I said; "only it's a secret."

"What is it?" she asked interestedly.

"Well," I said dramatically, "Jerry and Isabel are engaged."

"My dear, good man, everybody has known that for the last six months!"

"Really!" I said. "Still Jerry is evidently under the impression that he only got engaged yesterday."

Again silence fell upon us, this time of a still more oppressive kind.

"Laura," I said at last—it was the first time I had used her name—"Laura I am sorry you weren't interested in Jerry's and Isabel's engagement."

She looked up for a moment, smiling. "Oh, but of course I was," she said.

(*Continued on page 21*)

SMART SHIRT-WAISTS AND BLOUSES

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs 15 cents for Each Number.

For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 28.

No. 1909. Portrays a dressy shirt-waist of currant-red taffeta, with vest and stock of all-over lace, and high-fitted cuffs of taffetas and lace banding. This pattern is developed over a fitted lining and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 5½ yards of 20-inch silk and 1 yard of all-over. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1910. This number illustrates a charmingly simple blouse of white radium silk and fine lace insertion. The model is made over a fitted lining, which may, however, be omitted, and the closing is effected at the centre back. The sleeves are in the popular elbow length, and the pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5 yards of 20-inch silk, ¾ yard of all-over lace and about 6 yards of insertion. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1911. Pictures a smart tucked shirt-waist of blue and green checked silk, with cuffs and stock of coarse cream lace. The pattern is without a lining, and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 6 yards of 20-inch silk and ¾ yards of all-over. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1912. Shows a simple and effective blouse of fine white challis, with insertion banding of white lace. There is a small V-shaped yoke at the front and back, and clusters of narrow tucks. The closing is effected at the centre back. The use of the fitted lining is optional. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 36-inch challis and about 6 yards of insertion. India and China silk would make up prettily in this mode, with the yoke and cuffs of allover lace or lace banding. Lawn, dimity, batiste and swiss are also suggested. Price, 15 cents.

(*Continued from page 19*)

"Yes!" I meditated, "Jerry's been and got engaged to my sister." The remark fell unheeded.

"Please," I said entreatingly.

She looked up once more. "Yes?" she said.

"Please," I faltered, "I've always done as Jerry did."

An hour later Laura uttered an exclamation "Wilfred," she said, "you must have left those gloves at the tobacconist's! And—yes—the cigars at the café!"

The Voice of the Stream

Deep in the heart of the wood
Is a stream where the waters flow,
Murmuring over the stones,
With a sound of song as they go;
As they whisper among the ferns,
And glide 'neath the flickering gleam,
From the heart of the wood to the sea,
Forever—there hastes the stream.

Deep in the heart of my heart
Is a channel where waters glide,
Murmuring ever a song,
Where the shadow and sunshine hide;
And the voice of my inmost soul
Cries out to the far-off sea,
"O Life, I haste from the bounds of Time,
To be lost at last in Thee!"

FLORENCE L. HENDERSON.

Japanese Babies

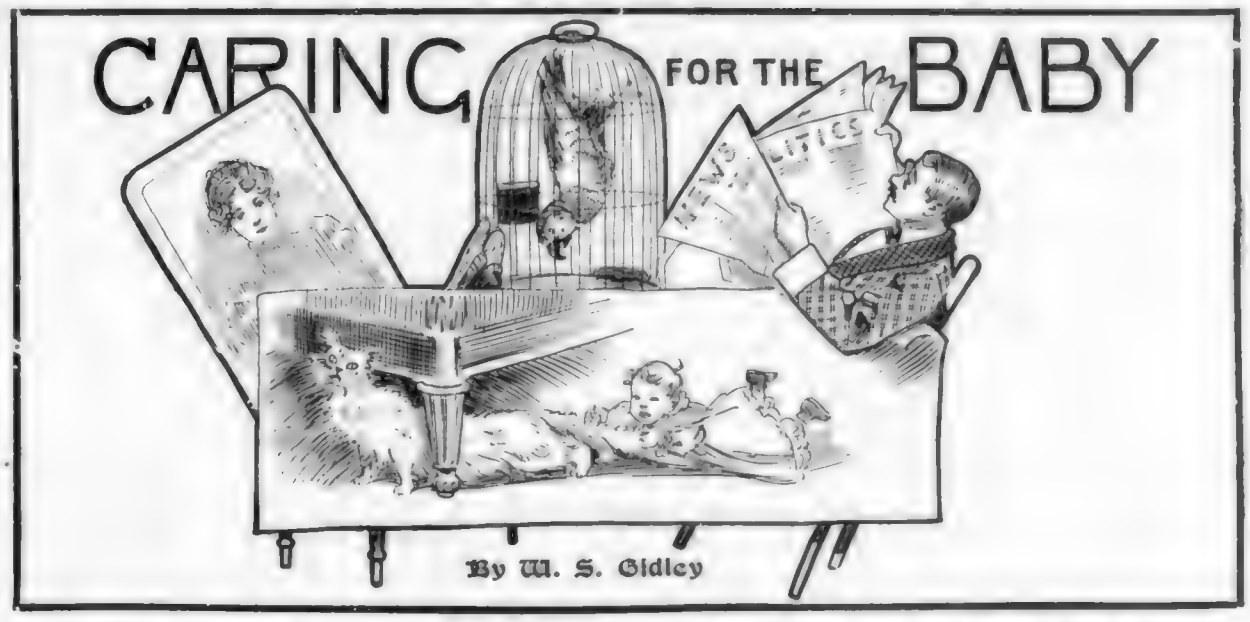
By F. J. H.

The statement that Japanese babies do not cry is incorrect. I have seen more than one take a tumble, and their lung power under the provocation of a bumped head is as vociferous as the small fry of any Western nationality. And they have plenty of temper. The other day as a procession passed, our servant's four-year-old started for the street on a gallop. When his mother called him he did not say "shitaka ga nai" (the famous Japanese expression meaning it doesn't matter). He screamed his wrath and disappointment at the top of his voice and jumped up and down till the splinters fairly flew from his wooden clogs. But it is true that the Jap baby does not cry so frequently as one of our children. It takes more to get him under way, but when he makes a start at crying he is not an amateur by any means.

I have asked a number of ladies why the Oriental is more passive than his Occidental cousin. They do not consider it the same trait that prompts the aboriginal to bear pain with stoicism, but the reserve which is inherent in the Japanese. It is dignity rather than bravado. A schoolroom filled with children of the aristocracy is as solemn as a court levee. These little people enter and depart with the same serious demeanor that marks the deportment of their elders. They do not giggle nor throw paper wads.

If they feel the buoyancy and mischievousness which characterizes the disposition of young Americans, it is so well under control that they would no more think of showing it than a diplomat would allow himself to manifest anger while negotiating a treaty.

The Japanese adage that one must speak no evil, see no evil, hear no evil, is taught the children from their infancy. Over the temple door are three monkey images in different attitudes. One has its hands over its mouth, another over its eyes, and still another over its ears. This object lesson in ignoring evil is explained to the youngster during his wide-eyed, question-asking age, and he is reminded of the monkeys so often that his curiosity is soon in subjection. The early training no doubt contributes to his repose of manner, and adds to his passiveness of temperament. It is considered impolite to manifest surprise, no matter what one may see. This principle allows the poor family to take their bath in sight of the street without scandalizing the neighborhood.



(A Domestic Comedy in One Act and Several Tableaux.)

TIME: The present. Dramatis Personæ: the cat, the parrot, the baby, and Mr. and Mrs. Poppleton.

MRS. POPPLETON (preparing to go out)—Now, William Henry, be sure to take good care of the baby while I'm away. Muzzer's 'ittle darling lamb! I suppose he will miss me even if I am gone only an hour. If he gets hungry give him his bottle. Be careful to warm it up first, and see that he doesn't drop it and break it. He's quite apt to do so unless you watch him; and don't let him fall over and bump his nose, or let the cat scratch him, or climb up on the bureau by the parrot's cage, or——

MR. POPPLETON (breaking in, in astonished accents)—Climb up on the bureau?—the baby?

MRS. P. (calmly)—No, the cat. She got up there the other day and nearly scared Polly Jane into a fit.

MR. P.—Did she? First time I knew anything could scare that parrot. I even heard her swearing at the janitor the other morning.

MRS. P.—I noticed he was doing his work a little better lately; I suppose that accounts for it. I'm going now; good-bye Ootsy Tootsy; good-bye William Henry. Remember what I told you and don't neglect the little darling. I'll be back in just an hour.

MR. P.—Don't worry, dear; the baby and I will get along all right. Good-bye.

BABY—Goo-goo!

MRS. P.—Oh, the sweet little precious! Just hear him say good-bye. Isn't that too cunning for anything? (Rushes over and gives the baby a hug and a kiss and then goes out.)

MR. P. (picking up a newspaper and settling back in his easy chair with feet on table)—Well, old man, your mother is gone, at last, and we've got the house all to ourselves. I'm going to read the paper, and you can creep around the floor and amuse yourself any way you like.

BABY—Goo-goo! goo-goo!

MR. P.—All right. Help yourself to anything you want.

(Baby proceeds to do so. The first thing he helps himself to is a what-not loaded with bric-a-brac, which he pulls over on top of him. Mr. Poppleton hears the crash and yell and dropping his paper springs to the rescue.)

MR. P.—There, you young rascal, you've done it now! That stuff you've smashed didn't cost a cent under four dollars, and all purchased at bargain counters at that. Your mother won't say a thing to me when she sees the wreck—just as if it was my fault! How on earth was I to know that you were powerful enough to upset a what-not that way? If she is going to have a young Samson crawling around the floor she ought to keep her what-nots anchored fast to the wall. Now, what the d—ickens is he into? (Baby squalls, cat me-ouws and spits, and the parrot yells, "Scat! scat, you brute!")

MR. P. (continuing)—Oh, you've tackled the cat again, have you? I should think you'd learn after awhile that you can't drag a cat around by the tail without getting into trouble. (Kicks the cat, picks up the baby and dandles it on his knee until it stops crying, then turns it loose again, and once more buries his nose in the paper.)

BABY (three minutes later)—O-o-o-u-u-u-w! Boo-hoo! boo-hoo!

PARROT—Help! help!

MR. P. (springing to his feet)—Great Peters! Now what's happened? Oh, it's the door this time, is it? Well, young man, you ought to know better than to stick your fingers in the crack and shut the door on them. You'll learn in time. I did, when I was a kid.

BABY—Boo-hoo! boo-hoo!

MR. P. (consolingly)—What's the use of howling over it? It don't do any good to cry over pinched fingers. All you've got to do is to look out the next time. Let up squalling, will you?

PARROT (breaking in)—Shut up! Polly wants a cracker! Polly, Polly wants a cracker! Shut up!

MR. P.—Shut up yourself or I'll wring your neck! I've got trouble enough on my hands now without waiting on you or taking any of your impudence. If things keep on in this way I'll never get my paper read through. There's your bottle, sonny; now see if you can keep quiet a minute. (Hands bottle of milk to baby and resumes reading once more.)

MR. P. (brought to his feet five minutes later by the crash of broken glass and an agonizing howl from the baby)—Oh, you've succeeded in smashing your bottle and bumped your head in the bargain, too, have you? I thought that would be the next thing on the programme. Well, young man, if you had sat still on the floor where I put you instead of climbing up on a chair you'd have been all right. Oh, squall if you want to; it's good for your lungs! Keep right on; don't mind me!

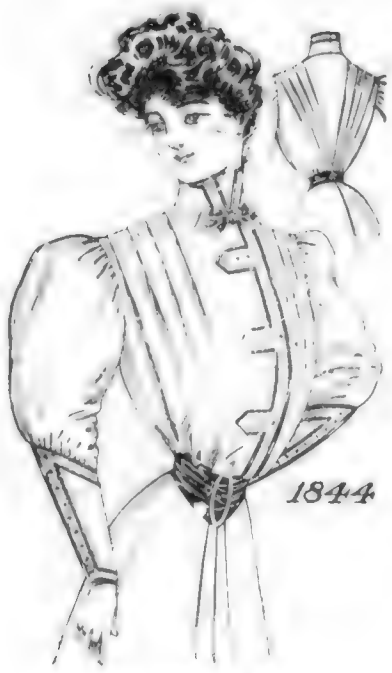
MRS. P. (rushing into the room and catching baby in her arms)—Why, what is the matter with muzzer's 'ittle pitty darling ootsy tootsy? Did his naughty old bear of a fazzer 'buse him every speck of the time his muzzer was gone?

MR. P. (picking up his hat and going out)—Abuse him, indeed! That's all the thanks a fellow gets for taking care of a baby the best he knows how for an hour and a half by the clock. But, by George! I'm glad I got out before Angelina discovered that broken bottle and the wreck of the what-not and her bargain counter bric-a-brac. Guess I'd better go off somewhere and smoke a cigar while she and the kid settle the matter between themselves.

How She Made Her First Cake

She measured out the butter with a very solemn air,
The milk and sugar also, and she took the greatest care
To count the eggs correctly and to add a little bit
Of baking powder, which you know beginners oft omit:
Then she stirred it all together,
And she baked it for an hour:
But she never quite forgave herself
For leaving out the flour.—*Exchange.*

Ladies' Shirt-waists, Blouses and Boleros



Shirt-waist No. 1844

No. 1844. Ladies' Shirt-waist, without lining and side front closing. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 27-inch material. An excellent model for flannel, challis, albatross or silk

Price, 15 cents.

Shirt-waist No. 1843

No. 1843. Ladies' Yoke Shirt-waist without lining. Suitable for flannel, albatross, challis, wash silk or pongee. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 30-inch material, or 4½ yards 21-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

Shirt-waist No. 1855

Blouse No. 1848

No. 1848. Ladies' Fancy Waist, with a fitted lining and centre-back closing. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 6 yards of 18-inch material. Developed in allover lace over a silk foundation.

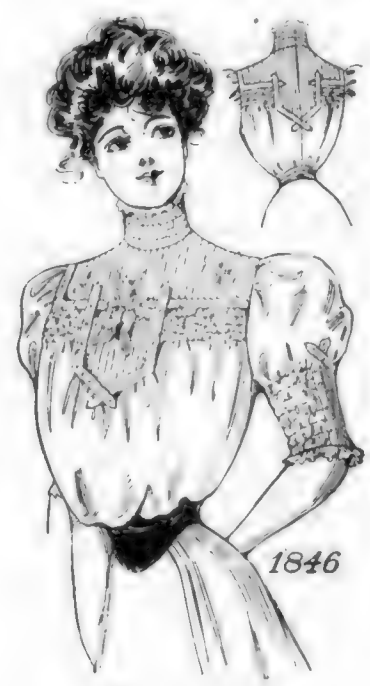
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1847. Ladies' Round Yoke Waist or Blouse, with short sleeves and to be made with or

Blouse No. 1847

without a fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require, if made as illustrated, 8 yards of 5-inch Cluny lace, 10 yards of narrow Val insertion, 2½ yards of lace and 3¼ yards of 21-inch silk for lining. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1846. Ladies' Fancy Shirred Waist or Blouse, with a shaped yoke and a lining which may be omitted. Closed in the back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires about 6 yards of 20-inch material and 4 yards of insertion to make as illustrated. Price, 15 cents.



Blouse No. 1846

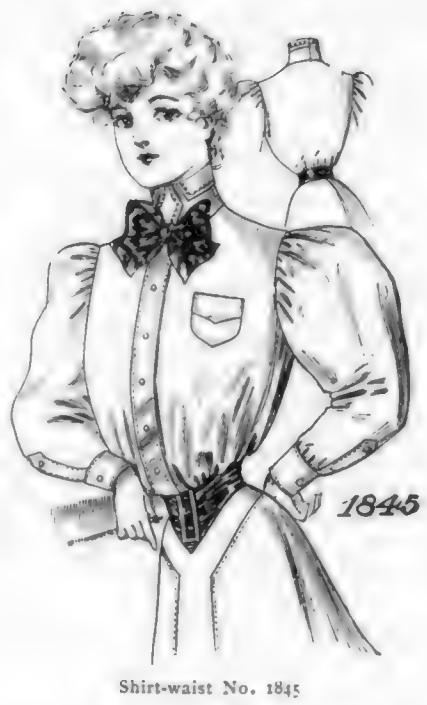
No. 1845. Ladies' Plain Shirt-waist, with shirt sleeves in mannish style and without lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and

Bolero No. 1881.

44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1880. Ladies' Bolero Jacket, with scalloped edge to be hand embroidered if desired. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2¼ yards of 18-inch lace or 2 yards of 21-inch silk. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1854. Ladies' Tucked Shirt-Waist, with a centre-front closing and having a fitted lining which may be omitted. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 27-inch material. This is a plain waist model, very desirable for a separate blouse of wash material,



Shirt-waist No. 1845

or excellent to complete a shirt-waist suit of cotton, wool or silk.

Price, 15 cents.

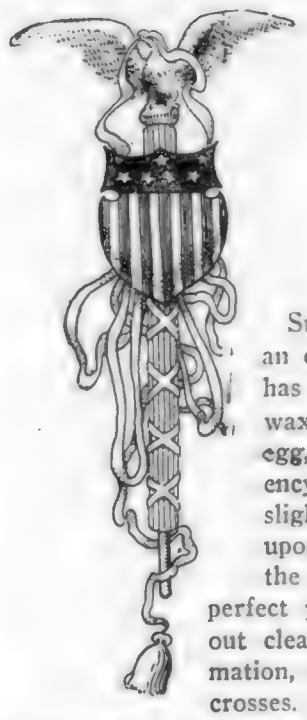
THE NEW SHIRT-WAIST MATERIALS.

For early Spring many dainty blouses are shown developed in soft wool veiling, wool batiste, French challis and albatross. All-over lace, flowered net, silk net showered with flowers, linen ba-

Bolero No. 1880

tiste and China silk are favored for dressy waists. The mannish shirt-waist, and those cut on tailored lines, will be reproduced in mercerized madras, percale and linen.

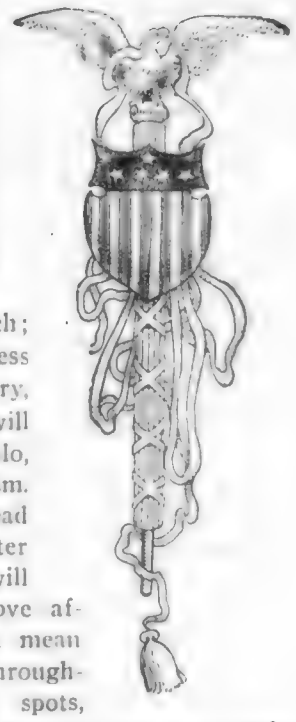
Shirt-waist No. 1854



An Evening with Palmistry

A Pleasant Diversion for Washington's Birthday

By Cornelia T. Gaffney



Supply each guest with an earthen dish, into which has been placed a piece of wax about the size of an egg, melted to the consistency of cream. When slightly cool put the hand upon the mixture, pressing the fingers and palm in a perfect position so as to bring out clearly the shape and formation, also the lines, stars and crosses. When the wax has hardened the hand must carefully be withdrawn, dislodging the fingers, mounts and palm without breaking the mould.

Take a cupful of fine plaster and add quickly to the powder enough cold water to form a paste, then beat till smooth. Pour this in the wax mould and set in a cool place to harden. The whole operation must be done in a few minutes for the plaster is apt to become solid.

To remove the wax, place the mould into boiling water. Small particles adhering to the cast may be removed with a knife. The hand thus portrayed includes every mark and line. If fortunate enough to have present a character reader, it adds greatly to the interest of the guests, and the casts may be given as souvenirs.

THE LINE OF LIFE

The line of life is the most important line in the hand and is never absent. It circles the mount of Venus under the thumb. Long, clear and unbroken it indicates a good constitution, vigor and health; pale and broad, feebleness and ill-health; chained, pale and narrow, extreme nervousness; made up of little lines, a positive sign of alternate good and bad health.

The most serious sign of illness is a complete break, which to be fatal must correspond in both hands. Many lines crossing the line of life mean disappointments; lines rising from the life line toward the fingers show success and prosperity; branches tending downwards are unfavorable; when these small lines connect, it indicates an influence in your life which, if nurtured, will prove of great value.

The sister line running near the line of life, sometimes called the Martial line, gives extra vitality; in fact, any one possessing this mark may be assured of a strong influence in regard to health presiding over them through life. Often the small inner lines are confused with this sister line; these simply have reference to the little influences in one's life.

If this line divides or is forked at the end near the wrist, a constant change in life will take place. If the line turns back toward the thumb great precaution must be taken during illness; that is, the will must be exercised. Stars formed on this line near the base of Venus indicate intrigue and lawsuits, especially if inside of the circle. Small dark spots through the line show a tendency to evil, which the subject must overcome.

A line rising from the life line and going to the mount of Saturn under the second finger, means a gain of wealth through individual effort; rising and resting on Jupiter it indicates wealth inherited. A line crossing the hand and ending on Mercury, under the little finger, signifies success in business, or pursuits according to the type of hand.

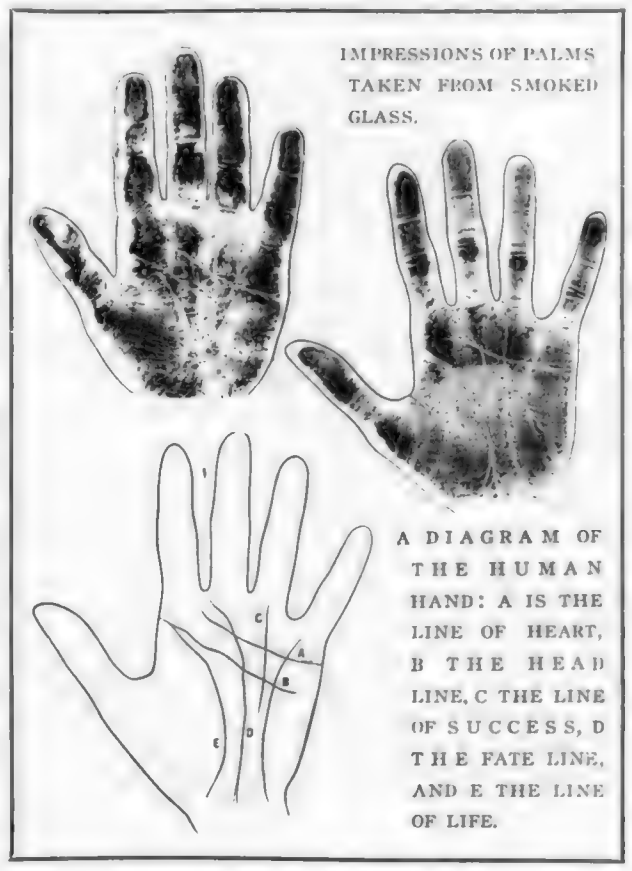
If the line of life and the head line are separated it indicates a self-reliant nature, one that will overcome many obstacles during life. These subjects can undertake any kind of business without complete failure; if the space is too wide it often results in recklessness.

The age at which any break takes place is easily discerned, for the measurement is taken from the base of Jupiter (under the first finger) to the wrist.

THE LINE OF MENTALITY, OR HEAD

The line of the head has its starting-point from the line of life under the mount of Jupiter, and crosses the hand toward the percussion. When this line is closely connected, the person will be overcautious, oversensitive and excessively reserved. They require much sympathy and care.

Line separated shows an independent nature and one more apt to succeed in business. If the



IMPRESSIONS OF PALMS TAKEN FROM SMOKED GLASS.

A DIAGRAM OF THE HUMAN HAND: A IS THE LINE OF HEART, B THE HEAD LINE, C THE LINE OF SUCCESS, D THE FATE LINE, AND E THE LINE OF LIFE.

space between the lines of life and the head is broad it means large views and benevolence. If the space is too wide it is apt to show a weakness of the eyes. When the line of the head is straight and clear it signifies calculation, good judgment, and a capacity for business. If very long and straight turning the percussion, it means egotism, positiveness and overcalculation. When narrow, weak and short it shows a lack of judgment in all things pertaining to business. In love, decidedly weak.

If after crossing the hand it turns down on the mount of the Moon, imagination gets the upper hand of the subject. Sloping on the mount of the Moon, with one branch on Mars, combined with a well-developed mount of Apollo, signifies great dramatic ability.

If after crossing the hand it turns down on the mount of the Moon without being forked, it indicates superstition and uncontrollable temper. When descending toward the Moon with two branches, it denotes literary talent; three branches, exceptional dramatic ability. When extremely long and straight, it indicates financial success in business, especially in speculation. If very short and broad, it means power and poor calculation, the subject not possessing as a rule sound common sense in business matters.

If a branch extends toward Saturn, it means love of study and research; pointing to Jupiter, success in all things; to Mercury, commerce and science will govern the mind; to Apollo, art, music and journalism.

Lines cutting the head line upward toward Jupiter signify that the subject will be often entangled in love affairs. Lines of livid red mean recklessness; chained throughout, unreliability; red spots, wounds; white spots are generally signs of a scientific run of mind.

A line accompanied by a sister line indicates a double mentality—a fortunate sign in any hand.

A square on the line of the head means preservation in case of danger. It is extremely fortunate to have this sign.

If one is minus the head line, one's ideas will be very small; indecision and absence of intellect will be noticeable.

A Brownie Party

By Annie Briggs Fox

Just the nicest kind of an entertainment for the children is a Brownie party. The Brownies are made of good-sized peanuts. All sorts of grotesque faces are marked on the knobby ends with pen and ink, making eyes, nose and mouth. An endless variety of expressions may thus be produced, affording much amusement. A tiny coat with tails of bronze paper, and waistcoat of white, are then glued to the peanut below the head; legs, and arms are shaped, Brownie-like, and fastened in their proper places. On the top of the knob or head is placed a peaked cap of the bronze paper. The result is a very good imitation of a Brownie. There should be at least a hundred or more of these Brownies made.

On the day of the party the Brownies should be hidden about the drawing-room—behind picture frames, beneath sofa pillows, slipped in and around bric-a-brac, vases or clocks; in fact, any place where sharp eyes might be liable to peep into. When the hunt is to begin, the guests are given small baskets in which to place the Brownies they may be so fortunate as to discover.

A prize of a box of chocolates is presented to the one who finds the greatest number of Brownies, while a brown paper bag of peanuts is the "booby" or consolation prize. This Brownie hunt is great fun for the children, and affords them no end of amusement. To carry out the color scheme, the refreshments may all be in brown. Whole wheat bread with butter, the brown meat of cold chicken, chocolate blanc-mange with whipped cream, nuts, raisins and figs, and chocolate ice cream. Cocoa could be the beverage.

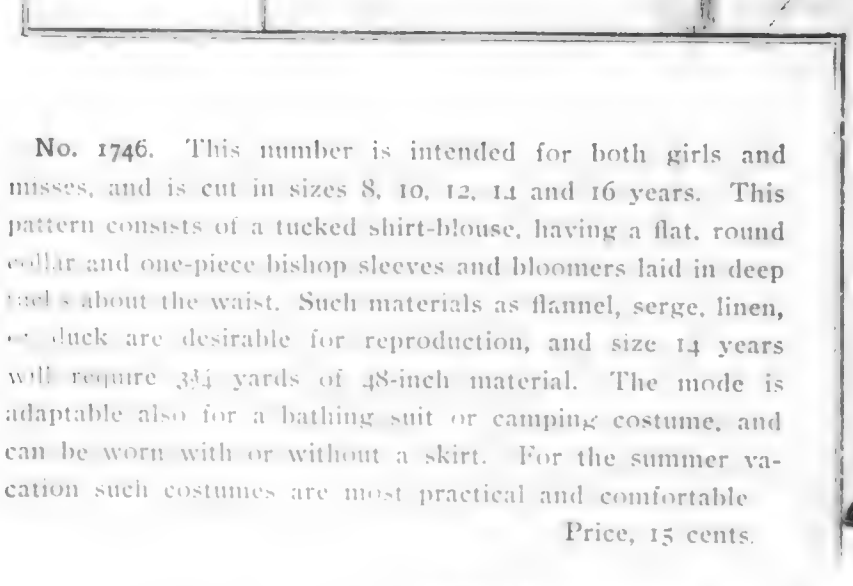
Fancy brown boxes, filled with chocolate peanuts and tied with brown ribbon, would be appropriate souvenirs. Of course each child is allowed to keep for his own all the Brownies he has been so lucky to find. A stated time should be given for the hunt, and a bell rung when it has expired, so that all may have an equal chance.

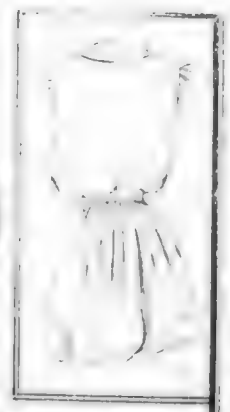
If the Brownies are not all found when the given time is up, the hunt may be prolonged. it is as well to hide the Brownies in as easy-to-find places as is consistent, so as not to try too greatly the patience of the children.

No. 1852. A child's gymnasium suit of bright red serge is here portrayed, the blouse is tucked and opens at the neck to reveal a shield and stock collar, and is finished with a small round collar and silk scarf. There are wide bloomers generously full, so that the use of the plaited skirt is optional. This pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years, and size 8 years requires 4½ yards of 27-inch material. Little suits of this description may also be utilized for bathing suits, and are practical, too, for use when camping or sailing.

Price, 15 cents.

1852



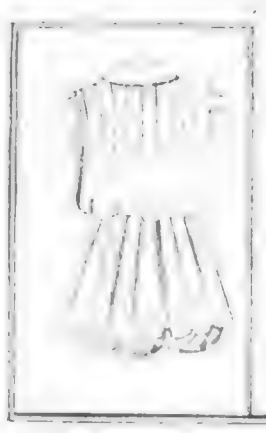


1746

1853

No. 1853. Ladies' Gymnasium Suit of navy blue flannel, made with a shirt-blouse, tucked back and front, closing at the centre front under the broad box plait and finished at the neck with a narrow turn-over collar. The sleeves are the regular shirt-waist model sleeve with narrow band cuffs. Full tucked bloomers complete the suit. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure, and size 36 requires 9½ yards of 27-inch material or 8 yards of 36-inch material. Light-weight serge, flannel and similar weaves of woolen fabrics are advised for the reproduction of this suit, which is decidedly more comfortable and convenient than the regulation gymnasium suit with a skirt.

Price, 15 cents.



No. 1746. This number is intended for both girls and misses, and is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. This pattern consists of a tucked shirt-blouse, having a flat, round collar and one-piece bishop sleeves and bloomers laid in deep tucks about the waist. Such materials as flannel, serge, linen, or duck are desirable for reproduction, and size 14 years will require 3¾ yards of 48-inch material. The mode is adaptable also for a bathing suit or camping costume, and can be worn with or without a skirt. For the summer vacation such costumes are most practical and comfortable

Price, 15 cents.

GYMNASIUM SUITS FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 28.

Domestic Experiences

A Symposium

ECONOMY IN MEAT

HERE is my way of making 15c. worth of meat go a long way. Get a piece of beef from the shoulder, near the brisket, as that part is cheap, and take out all bones, also the tough outside skin. Put it in a stew-pan with cold water; set it on the back part of the stove and let it simmer about 4 hours. Put in some parboiled vegetables (carrots, turnips, parsley and herbs), also a tomato to give a good color, and boil till the vegetables are soft. You will have as good a soup as can be had. Then take all suet and fatty portions off the rest of the meat, render it and put it in a bucket for frying doughnuts, croquettes, etc., and put the lean meat through a chopper. Mix with pepper, salt and thyme or sage, and there you have Hamburger steak. Or you can boil the meat first, then chop it and make meat balls, patties, etc. Here is another poor-folks problem solved: Last Summer I had a black hat with blue flowers and ribbons. If I wore a green dress I took off the blue bows and flowers, and lightly tacked on a green bow, or if I wore a pink dress, a pink bow, and so on. In that way your hat always matches your dress.

Mrs. W. E. B.

RENOVATING CROCHETED CAPES

I HAD a cape which the cleaners at the dye-house said they could not clean without looking stringy. I thought of this method, which proved good, and my cape looked about as good as new: Dissolve any nice soap that will not fade delicate colors. Put in warm water enough of this soap jelly to make a strong suds, wash the article thoroughly, rinse perfectly, and when nearly dry spread on a table or carpet on which has been spread some old sheets, and whip with a whip or very light cane until the wool comes up light and fluffy like new.

J. E. F.

RIPE SWEET PEPPER CATSUP

IT has been a puzzle for some time: What can the housewife do with the beautiful, large red peppers? I have originated a receipt and have furnished this delightful catsup at entertainments. Have heard people rave over it, but this is my first attempt at putting it in print. The rule is as follows: 2 bu. peppers, 2 doz. ripe cucumbers, 2 doz. large onions, 1 pk. apples. Remove the seeds from the peppers, the cores from the apples, peel and seed the cucumbers, and peel the onions. Add 1 doz. small peppers stemmed and seeded. Run all through a meat-grinder. Mix through this ½ gal. of salt. Let it stand 24 hours, then squeeze through a cotton sack, 1 qt. at a time. Put 1½ gal. of good cider vinegar on the stove, in which put 8 lbs. of brown sugar, 4 oz. of ground mace, 6 oz. ground cinnamon. Let it boil. Then boil 1 pt. of white mustard seed and ½ pt. celery seed in 1 pt. vinegar for 1 hour. Pour all over the catsup, stirring all the time. Let the catsup set on the stove and scald until very tender. Then put in self-sealers.

Mrs. H. B. C.

TO SAVE STOVE SPACE

WHEN it is not convenient to steam brown bread on the stove the following way will be appreciated, and the results will be as good as by the common way. Put the mixture into a five-pound lard pail, cover tightly, and put this pail into a ten-pound lard pail having 2 inches of water in it. Cover the large pail tightly, set it in the oven, and cook 3 hours. It will not need attention.

E. H. S.

USEFUL HINTS

A LUSCIOUS salmon salad is prepared by adding to a 10-cent can of salmon 2 chopped hard boiled eggs and some chopped mixed pickle, capers or olives.

A dish of hot water set in the oven prevents cakes, etc., from scorching.

To remove ink stains, wet with spirits of turpentine; after 3 hours rub well.

To test nutmegs, prick with a pin, and, if good, oil will run out.

Quicksilver and white of an egg destroys bedbugs. Mrs. H. L. P.

SAVING RECIPES

IF the reader finds a recipe in a newspaper and cuts it out to make use of often, paste it on to thick pasteboard, then cut the pasteboard the width of the column and two or three inches longer at each end, that the recipe may be better seen while it is set up by the user. Punch a hole in the pasteboard near the top, as it may be preferred hung up while using or keeping, and it will, indeed, be a help at hand.

MAKING OVER CURTAINS

I HAD 2 old pairs of Irish point curtains long past their usefulness. The only thing that remained perfect was the medallions and the outside border. I purchased enough bobbinette for 2 pairs of curtains, cut it the desired length, put it in a curtain-stretcher, transferred the old medallions and the old border on the net, basted them first, then finished them neatly, sewing on the wrong side. When all the sewing was done, I cut out the net from the back, and the result is two pairs of pretty dining-room curtains. My friends wonder how I made them. Maybe this may help someone to do likewise. The original curtains were purchased in New York in 1888 at a cost of $20 a pair.

Mrs. B. P.

A JARDINIERE OF BROKEN CHINA

NO one having replied to an inquiry of some time ago for making a jardiniére of broken china, I will give instructions as follows: Procure for the foundation an unglazed jar of coarse white clay from a pottery. First paint the jar, then cover it all over with fresh putty a quarter of an inch thick, press the pieces of broken china into position and sit it aside to dry. When dry, paint, gild and shellac the putty that remains visible. Fern dishes, also, obtainable at a pottery, may be made. Vases can be made if of good size. Pieces which are much curved, such as chips from a teacup, are better adapted to work on curved surfaces.

L. M. P.

BREAD IN FIVE HOURS

MIX together 1 pt. of milk, 1 pt. of water, 2 compressed yeast cakes dissolved in 2-3 of a cupful of lukewarm water, 1 teaspoonful of salt, about 3½ qts. of flour, or enough to mix into a loaf. Let it rise for 3 hours, or until double its size in a temperature of from 80 to 90 degrees. Put in the pans when light, bake about 45 minutes in oven hot enough to brown the loaves in the first 15 minutes. In Summer-time scald the milk to keep it from souring. This is a good way to make bread in Winter, when it is difficult to keep bread warm enough to rise if started at night.

E. D. B.

MAKING IRONING EASY

THE ironing of starched clothes can be made almost easy by adding to the starch, when hot, a piece of butter as large as a good-sized bean. This will keep the irons from sticking, and give the clothes a glossy finish that they would not otherwise have. Keep your irons bright and clean by scouring them with sapolio once in awhile, and ironing will be a pleasure instead of hard work. I have made my starch this way for seven years, and I am sure it will not yellow the clothes.

Mrs. J. D.

SEVERAL USES FOR LEMONS

ONE glass of water and the juice of one lemon taken every morning will cure indigestion. For stains on the hands, use a slice of lemon. For a black mark around the neck from wearing a tight collar, rub with lemon juice. If the hair is falling out, rub the scalp with the juice of a lemon. Put the juice of one lemon in a cupful of milk, then rub on the face night and morning, and see what it will do for the complexion. For a bee sting rub on a slice of lemon. A few slices of lemon will relieve a headache.

A. M.

PIN MONEY IN HATS

FOR the rim, cut an oval paper pattern 15 in. in diameter one way by 16 in. the other. Inside this, 3 in. from the back, cut another oval ½ in. by 6½ in. for the insertion of the crown. Purchase 1 yd. of white duck, and cut out 2 of these sections, sewing them together around the edges, turning and quilting them firmly together on the machine. Cut another oval the size of the rim for the crown, gather into a narrow band and stitch firmly into the insertion in the rim. Starch very stiffly, iron smooth, and your hat is finished. These "outing hats" sell splendidly at 25 cents.

S. J. J.

RULE FOR CORNING BEEF TONGUE

THREE-FOURTHS of a cupful of salt filled up with white sugar; a scant dessertspoonful of saltpetre and 4 whole cloves; wash the tongue and rub the ingredients all over it; then put it in a crock and cover with a plate. Put a weight on it. Turn the tongue over about 3 times a week. It will be ready for cooking in about 10 days, and if it is cold weather you can put another tongue in the same brine. Now for cooking the tongue: Take it out of the brine and put it in the pot. Cover it with lukewarm water and keep adding water as it boils off. Boil it 4 hours good; then take it out and peel it. Press it into as small a dish as you can get it into, then put a small cover on it, and put a weight on it. Let it stand over night, then slice. When wanted you will have a delicious relish of meat.

M. F.

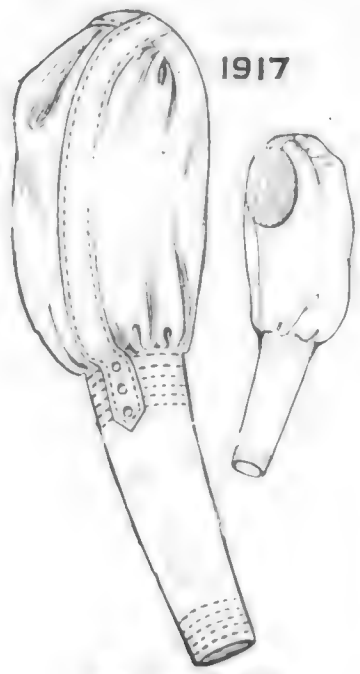
EGGS A LA MARTIN

MAKE a sauce of 1 teaspoonful of cream and a pinch of salt. Then add 4 tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, and let it cook in the sauce until smooth and well blended. Pour the sauce into a small baking dish and break in gently 4 eggs, just as if you were going to poach them. Put into a moderate oven until the eggs are set.

Mrs. M. L. P.

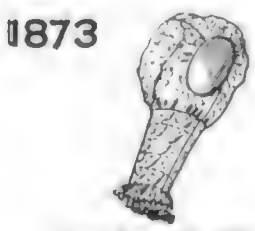
The Velvet Grip
NEVER SLIPS nor TEARS
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED
GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
SUBSTITUTES MAY BE OFFERED YOU TO INCREASE DEALERS' PROFITS
INSIST ON HAVING THE GENUINE
HOSE SUPPORTER
CUSHION BUTTON
Sample pair, Mer 25c. Silk 50c. Mailed on receipt of price
LOOK FOR THE NAME ON EVERY LOOP

The Newest Sleeves



Dress Sleeve No. 1917

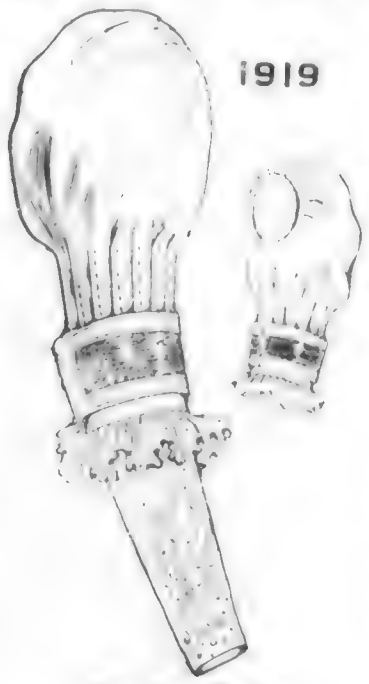
No. 1917. Ladies' Dress Sleeve, made on a fitted lining and suitable for a dressy costume, a shirt-waist suit or a separate blouse. This model is developed on the lines of the new Paquin sleeve recently illustrated in THE PICTORIAL REVIEW, and is



Dress Sleeve No. 1873

thoroughly up-to-date and stylish. The pattern is cut in one size only to correspond with 36-inch bust measure, and will require 3½ yards of 21-inch or 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1873. Ladies' Short Dress Sleeve, with lining. A



Dress Sleeve No. 1919

desirable sleeve for a dressy blouse of allover lace, mousseline, net, mull, veiling or soft silk, and to be trimmed or not as one's fancy may dictate. Cut in one size only, to correspond with 36-inch bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards of 21-inch material or 2 yards of 18-inch allover.

Price, 10 cents.

No. 1919. Ladies' Dress Sleeve, made on a fitted lining, and in wrist or elbow length, having the fullness at the elbow laid in tucks to hold the puff well up toward the shoulder in the latest and most approved style. This is a new and effective sleeve, and an excellent model to use in remodeling a dress or separate waist, as it allows for the combining of two or more different materials. The pattern is cut in one size only to correspond with 36-inch bust measure, and size 36 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material, ½ yard of velvet and ¾ yard of allover.

Price, 10 cents.

No. 1918. Ladies' Shirt-waist Sleeve. A plain and simple model, easily made and splendid to launder. This is the newest in shirt-waist sleeves, and will be seen in the smartest of tailored waists this Spring and Summer. The model is cut with a generous fullness at the shoulder, which gradually decreases until there is but a slight suspicion of gathers at the edge of the high fitted cuff. This pattern is cut in one size only to correspond with 36-inch bust measure, and requires 2 yards of 21-inch or 1½ yards of 36-inch material.

Price, 10 cents.

No. 1871. Ladies' Elbow Dress Sleeve with lining. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36-inch bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards of 27-inch material and 5 yards of edging. A dainty model for a reception dress, a dancing frock or a visiting toilette.

Price, 10 cents.

No. 1874. Ladies' Shirt-waist Sleeve without lining. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36-inch bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material. This sleeve closes on the outside of the arm with buttons and buttonholes, allowing the cuff to fit the arm closely. Hooks and loops may be employed if desired.

Price, 10 cents.

C/B
A'LA SPIRITE
CORSETS
FOR THE WOMAN OF FASHION
NEWEST CREATIONS FROM PARIS

Sleeve Chat.

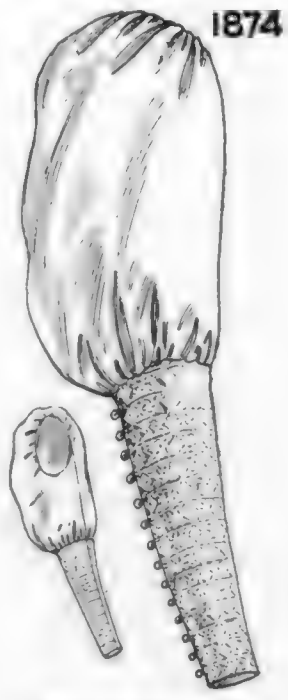
The elbow and three-quarter length sleeve is to be "the" sleeve model for the Spring and Summer season, not only for dresses and separate blouses, but for jackets and boleros as well. While there are many vastly different designs, the general effect of all these sleeves is the same, inasmuch as the fullness is kept well up toward the shoulder and that both the jacket and dress sleeves are finished at the lower edge with either fancy-shaped cuffs or ruffles of lace, mousseline or plaited silk, and in many instances both the cuff and ruffles are employed. In fact the trend of fashion is toward rather elaborate decoration for sleeves of all dressy garments, and frequently the sleeves are trimmed more than any other part of the garment, laces, ribbons, buttons and braids being used.

Shirt-waist Sleeve No. 1918

But this is not the case with the shirt-waist sleeves, for these models are absolutely plain; in fact, there is positively no decoration whatever, not even the tucks or plaits of last season's models are visible.

Dress Sleeve No. 1871

There is, however, a decided change in the outline of shirt-waist sleeves, for the cuffs are lighter and closer fitted, and there is very little fullness below the elbow.



Shirt-waist Sleeve No. 1874

Simple Entertaining

A Sensible Valentine Party

By Alice Chittenden

IT is not necessary to be a prophet to foretell that a change is going to come over the spirit of our dreams in regard to the matter of entertaining.

"This necessity for new and original decoration of the home and the table, for planning unheard-of dishes and for inventing new games is becoming a burden too grievous to be borne," said a woman noted for her hospitality. "One of my neighbors is still suffering from nervous prostration brought on by a novel entertainment which she gave to twenty-five members of her club. The following meeting of the club was held at the house of a more sensible member, who served tea and cookies and had an interesting programme of prose and poetical selections to be read, and everyone had just as good a time."

My plea is for more fun and less expense and trouble.

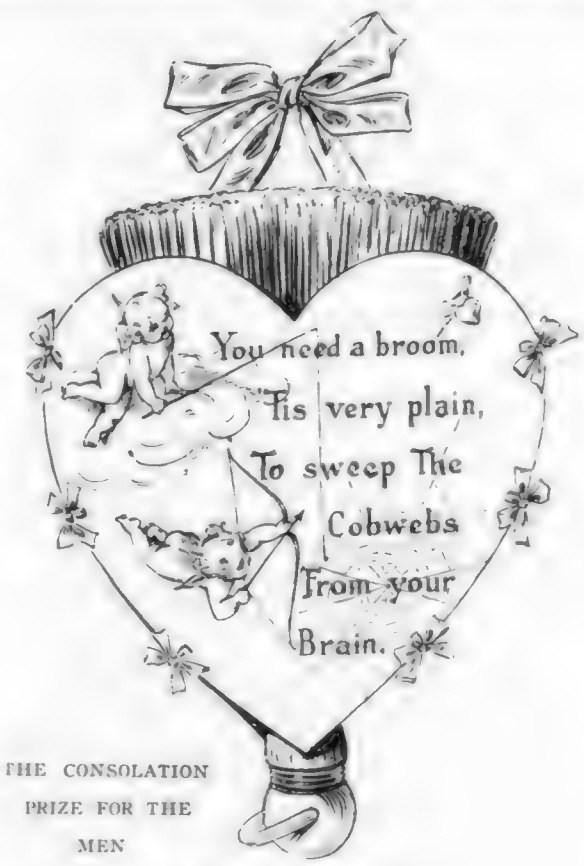
A simple and delightful Valentine party, which was still pretty and clever, was given by a sensible young woman. The invitations were written on small notepaper ornamented with two hearts in red caught together by a bit of ribbon, a sort of decoration which was easily done at home. When the guests arrived they were given tally cards cut in the shape of hearts and decorated with pen-and-ink sketches of Cupids. The counters were small red hearts.

After playing hearts for a couple of hours the prizes were awarded. For the gentleman who won the first prize, there was a double photograph frame, heart-shaped, which, when opened, was like two large aces of hearts; for the lady, a heart pincushion, silver-framed. Consolation prizes, which are apt to be a source of worriment (because one grows tired of Japanese dolls and such useless trifles and longs to "make the punishment fit the crime") were in this instance a whisk-broom case for the gentleman, made in the form of hearts caught together at the sides with ribbon bows, and among the Cupids and darts on the front there were these words:

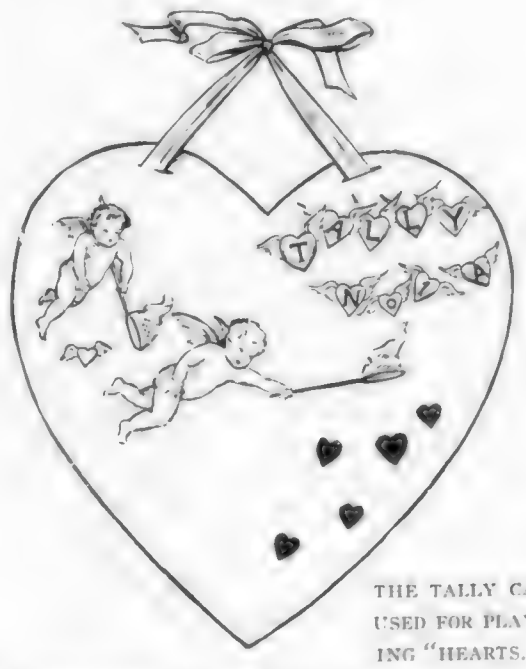
"You need a broom, 'tis very plain,
To sweep the cobwebs from your brain."

For the lady whose card showed the fewest counters there was a dainty little box of heart-shaped candies bearing this inscription:

"By all wise things, the wisest men do say,
She wins most hearts who has ill-luck at play."



THE CONSOLATION PRIZE FOR THE MEN



THE TALLY CARD USED FOR PLAYING "HEARTS."

And then for the supper merely heart-shaped sandwiches, coffee and cakes and candies, both of these also in heart shape; but the guests went away delighted and left no nervous prostration in their wake.

A Sunshine Party

By Annie Briggs Fox

As a variation to the usual Valentine party for the children, a "Sunshine Party" offers an opportunity for a great deal of fun. Let the children bring their valentines and have a post-office for them, if you like, before supper; but it is always necessary to provide some other sort of entertainment for them afterward.

Yellow, of course, would be the prevailing color. A pretty idea would be to draw large suns with rays on thick cardboard, and cover with gilt paper, then cut out and place where they would be most effective.

The refreshment table could be made bright and attractive by placing a great bunch of daffodils (either natural or of paper) in the centre, and yellow candles and shades. Egg sandwiches, cup custard, sponge cake with yellow icing, bananas and oranges, orange-ice and lemonade would be carrying out the color scheme in the ménu. Small, gold-colored boxes, filled with molasses creams and tied with yellow ribbon, would be appropriate souvenirs. A gilt sun with rays painted on the lid of each box would be pretty.

At this party a laughable play would be that of "Sunny Jim." The children should all be requested to set their faces in a fixed smile, and keep them so, whatever happens. The players may be permitted to talk, walk about, in short do whatever they please, provided they keep their faces in the "smile that won't come off." The first one who allows his or her face to assume its natural expression is made to pay a forfeit. The unfortunate delinquent is taken into a corner, with his back to the guests, and required to "boo-hoo" as loudly as he can. This game is entirely original, and is side-splitting to any lookers-on.

It would be lovely to have a great sun, covered with gilt paper, and fastened to a pole supported by one of the children, while the others danced around, holding the yellow ribbons tied to each ray and singing a "Sunshine" song.

PATENTS PENDING

Something Entirely New!

THE WATERBURY

CLOTH-BUTTON COVERING MACHINE

Manufactured by WATERBURY BUTTON CO., Waterbury, Conn.

Unequaled for speed, power, strength and durability. The operating of this machine is simplicity itself. Makes all kinds of covered and rim buttons. Largest producers of button moulds in the country. Send for samples and prices.

Contains valuable features not found in any other machine on the market.

Price

complete with dies to make 18, 24 and 30-line covered, and 24, 30 and 36-line ivory rim buttons

$7.50

WATERBURY BUTTON CO. 5 and 7 University Place, NEW YORK CITY
Factory: WATERBURY, CONN.

Young girls are to wear the Pony Coats

As the season advances it becomes more and more apparent that the close-fitting Etons and boleros are to have first place for all dressy street costumes, and even the indoor gowns and shirt-waist suits are shown with bolero outlines developed with silk braid, folds of silk or contrasting material or lace insertion or appliqué.

A smart visiting costume of French broadcloth is elaborately trimmed with silk braid and crochet buttons. This costume consists of an Eton, cut on the most advanced lines, with set-in sections in the front and back, a broad flat collar and shaped revers revealing a small vest at the centre front, cut in a V outline at the neck. The sleeve is in three-quarter length and has a novel arrangement of tucks above the cuff, which holds the fullness in place, above the elbow.

The skirt of this costume is a four-gored model, the front gore is cut in a fancy panel outline and has plaits below the knee, the sides are circular and the back gore forms a double box-plait. The skirt is devoid of trimming except for the machine stitching.

THE NEWEST SKIRTS

These four-gored skirts should meet with immediate approval, for while they follow closely the outline and general appearance of the two and three-piece circular skirts they are decidedly more practical and economical. There is not the thought always foremost in the wearer's mind that perhaps her skirt is sagging frightfully at the hips, as she feels is the case with a two-piece circular model, and then if at any future time a change of style is desired, these skirts lend themselves to remodelling readily to remodelling.

SUIT FOR SHOPPING AND GENERAL WEAR

The new semi-fitted jacket, popularly known as the Pony Coat, fills a long-felt need to the business woman, the teacher, or any one who must need be out of doors a considerable length of time each day. For this model is comfortable, easy to slip on and out of and yet has a style and undeniability about it not usually to be found in loose or semi-fitted wraps.

To complete a street suit of mixed suiting, light-weight cheviot or velveteen, the model is in most excellent style for general wear, while for more dressy use it is very smart and effective when reproduced in silk or velvet and worn with a separate skirt of some wool fabric in check or plaid.

A RECEPTION DRESS

At a recent afternoon reception the hostess wore a simple Princess skirt of ivory white French broadcloth, finished only with machine stitching, with a blouse of ivory white allover Valenciennes lace. Simplicity was the salient feature of the entire costume, but the charm and beauty lay in the good lines of the model and the exquisite tailoring. And it should always be foremost in the seamstress' mind that these two things will make or mar any garment.

JUNIOR FASHIONS

Young girls are to wear the Pony Coat also, and many pretty models are to be seen, following closely the lines adapted for the ladies' models, but with an individual charm and style particularly effective for young figures. These jackets are combined with skirts, which carry out the general effect, to make smart walking suits, and are also seen as separate wraps. Braid and buttons are the principal mode of decoration, although some more elaborate models have set-in sections of silk or velvet.

1. A suit for shopping and general wear.

2. The charm and beauty of this costume lie in the good lines of the model and the exquisite tailoring.

3. A smart visiting costume of French broadcloth.

The Realm of Fashion

As Seen in New York

A new Frock for little girls known as the Bishop Blouse.

A NEW FROCK FOR LITTLE GIRLS

Little girls from four to ten will still be gowned in the simple one-piece frocks of the Russian order, and while many of the models of past seasons are still in vogue, there is a new design known as the Bishop Blouse which bids fair to outrival the Russian frocks. This new mode is cut on lines similar to the seamless toilet sacques and negligées; that is, the body of the dress and the sleeve are cut as one piece with only a seam at the under-arm.

There are two versions of this unique model shown in this issue of PICTORIAL REVIEW; the first is cut all in one and is a simple sack frock cut in high Dutch neck and held in at the waist with a wide belt of the material or one of fancy leather. Made in linen, with the edges of the neck and sleeves finished with hand embroidery the model is most youthful and attractive and can be worn with or without a guimpe.

The second version is a trifle more complicated in design, the seamless portion extending only to the depth of the yoke and sleeve cap. A box-plaited skirt section forms the dress, which is without any opening in either the front or back, but is made to slip on over the head.

THE POPULARITY OF THE GUIMPE DRESS

The pretty models known as guimpe dress are with us again, and there is no doubt but what these practical dresses will be very popular, particularly for girls from six to fourteen years of age. One especially good design is cut with the waist and skirt in one piece, with several rows of shirring defining the waist line, and these shirrings being sewn to the body lining make the dress fit snugly about the waist, as if it were finished with a belt. Short puffs form the sleeves, the neck is cut low and round, and the dress may be worn with or without the separate guimpe, as desired.

The fashions shown on this page can be developed from patterns illustrated in this issue.

OUR PINNED PAPER PATTERNS

Any of the models illustrated in our plates or on the cover of PICTORIAL REVIEW will be cut in pinned paper patterns, if desired, in stock sizes, at the following prices: For ladies, $2.00 for a waist or coat; $1.50 for a skirt, and $3.00 for an entire costume. For children, coats, $1.50; skirts, $1.00; entire costume, $2.00. If these are cut to special measure they will each cost 50 cents extra.

Managing a Small Greenhouse

Flowers that can be Grown Profitably

By Mrs. B. M. Lewis

THE best precaution against drawn-up plants, damping off and swarms of insects is ventilation. The introduction of pure air is absolutely essential. The atmosphere must be entirely changed as often as the weather will allow. At the same time a draught must be avoided or it will be followed by wilting and mildew. When the outside air is very cold, the top ventilators only should be opened; but there will be many opportunities, even when the days are at their shortest, when both the front and back ventilators may be opened, to the very good contentment of all the plants in the greenhouse.

As a rule, it will be safe to give air at the top when the thermometer registers 45 deg. or more. As regards the temperature at which a mixed greenhouse should stand, 42 deg. is a safe minimum figure of fire heat. This allows for a rise of temperature from the sun of from 10 deg. to 20 deg.

As regards keeping the stock healthy, much will be due to constant attention to cleanliness. All dead leaves should be removed in good time. All platforms or steps should be kept well brushed so as to prevent the gathering of rubbish. Dropped leaves and spilt soil result in damp and mouldiness.

Favorite flowers for growing in a small greenhouse in Winter number amongst them Arums, Chinese Primulas, Cinerarias, Herbaceous Calceolarias, Persian Cyclamens, Freesias, Azaleas and, in many cases, the stock of bedding Pelargoniums or Geraniums. A few simple hints on their safekeeping will not be out of place.

Arum lilies making good growth greatly appreciate the encouragement that is afforded by regular supplies of manure water to their roots. This should not be too strong and should be given whenever the soil wants moistening. The result will be an increase not only in the size but number of the blossoms.

Chinese Primulas are plants that must not be treated to damp air, especially when they are in blossom. To encourage them to blossom through the Spring, the lightest and warmest part of the greenhouse should be allotted to them—a place where they will get a little air whenever it is admitted. Of all the soft-wooded plants perhaps Primulas are the most impatient of overmuch moisture of any kind. Too much damp in the air of the house will decay the flowers before they unfold; and too much at the roots often causes the decay of the whole plant at the collar.

Cinerarias are plants which often fare badly at the hands of their growers. They are frequently far too crowded, with the inevitable result that the flower stem runs up weakly and only bears a small head of bloom. Each individual plant should stand alone; so that the leaves do not touch. It is a great mistake to try to grow these flowers in a very hot greenhouse. They like cool quarters. The exclusion of frost is all they want. Overheated air causes their foliage to curl at the edges. It is quite possible to keep certain plants cooler than others grown in the same house. Placing slates or boards on the wood staging and covering these with a two-inch layer of fine coal ashes makes a cool base for the pots to stand on. Damping the ashes occasionally will maintain this coolness. The Cinerarias should be placed on this cool bottom before they come into flower. Cinerarias have a fatal attraction for greenflies, especially when they are grown in a higher temperature than is good for them. To safeguard them, give them the coolest part of the greenhouse and do not excite them by the application of stimulants until it is apparent that the flower stem is growing up. Treated with coolness but not unkindness these flowers may be expected to bloom in the early part of March.

Herbaceous Calceolarias require much the same treatment as Cinerarias. Frost must never reach them, but they must not be over-done with stove heat. Until they come into bloom they should be kept on the cool bottom advised for Cinerarias.

Persian Cyclamens, again, should be treated much in the same way as Chinese Primulas. They want, however, a little more moisture at their

CROCUS LA MAJESTUEUSE

roots and the warmest corner of the house quite close to the glass.

Freesias are quite easy to grow. To prevent the flower stem of these bulbous plants coming up too weakly, they should be grown in the cool end of the house, where they can get plenty of light. A moderate amount of air is essential to them. As the Winter is the time when they are actively growing, they should never be allowed to suffer from want of water.

Bedding Pelargoniums are lost by the dozen every year through a little want of knowledge as regards their few requirements. If the soil is kept too moist at their roots and if dead leaves and rotting shoots are allowed to accumulate, damp and decay inevitably result. It is a mistake to think that a Geranium, weak through being struck late in the year, should be watered to make it grow. The weaker the plant the more liable is it to succumb from over-watering. The soil round the root of these plants should be kept on the side of dryness rather than not, and the cuttings should be kept absolutely free from all dead and dying leaves and shoots. It is well to remember that these plants growing in large pots or boxes will want watering less frequently than those in small pots. The larger the quantity of soil the longer it retains moisture. Plants in small single pots standing where the air circulates freely round will require about three times as much water as those which stand in more earth. Geraniums with variegated leaves are, in particular, liable to damp off if over-watered. Plants standing in boxes in which there is a good depth of soil may remain unwatered, in the middle of Winter, for weeks.

Crocuses, Tulips and Hyacinths are frequently grown in pots now in greenhouses, instead of in the open air, being kept in the cold and dark until a few weeks before their blossoms are needed. It does not take long to force their blooms in the warm atmosphere of a greenhouse.

In every greenhouse should be grown the useful smilax and the climbing asparagus (plumosus).

This asparagus belongs to the order Liliaceæ, and absolutely differs from the ferns in every particular, yet is more commonly called the asparagus fern than by its proper name; and there is much confusion in the mind of the ordinary gardener as to its real nature and cultivation. But it is as much an asparagus as the delicious vegetable (*A. officinalis*) we all know well; and may be cultivated on somewhat similar lines.

Trained up a slight pillar in the greenhouse it is always ornamental, throwing its long sprays far and wide, and adding greatly to the effect of the roses, the jasmines, and other climbers with which it mingles. If kept in a pot it never attains this delightful size and luxuriance; and where there is not a suitable position for it in a warm greenhouse, it is better to select the smaller variety (*A. plumosus nanus*), a very similar plant in appearance, but without the length of stem and strong growth of the type. Then there is the Asparagus Sprengeri which also makes a pretty furnishing plant in its younger stages. All of the asparagus tribe can be most easily propagated from seed sown in slight warmth. Smilax also, which belongs to the lily order, is best grown in the same way although it may be propagated by cuttings and by division of the roots.

In Your Dear Eyes

Sweet is the light of stars that come with night
And one by one shed radiance from the skies,
But sweeter far to me the tender light
That dwells in your dear eyes.

Dear is the light of morn when day awakes
And down the west the darkness slowly dies,
But dearer still to me the light that makes
Sweet dawn in your dear eyes.

There is one light, more tender, more divine,
'Tis born of love, that nothing can disguise;
And oh! I pray love's light some day may shine
For me in your dear eyes!

By Clifton Bingham.

Evening Gowns and Reception Dresses

Waist No. 1875 Skirt No. 1876

Nos. 1875-1876 are combined to reproduce a charming evening gown of radium silk, with ruchings of narrow lace edging. The waist No. 1875 is made over a fitted lining and closes at the centre-back. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt No. 1876 is a gathered sectional circular model. The length in front is 43 inches and in back 47 inches, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 15 yards of 21-inch silk and 8 pieces of lace will be required

Nos. 1867-1868 picture a visiting or reception gown of soft silk and velvet. The waist No. 1867 is made over a fitted lining and closes at the centre-front. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents

The skirt No. 1868 is in five gores, the front and back being

Waist No. 1697. Skirt No. 1[illegible]

laid in [illegible]. The length in front is 42 inches and in back 45 inches, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents

For the medium size of this entire costume 8 yards of 40-inch material will be required

Nos. 1698-1699. These numbers developed an exquisite evening gown of radium silk, lace and mirror velvet. The waist No. 1698 is a low neck, draped waist with a fitted lining, and in sizes 32, 34, 36, and 38 inches bust measure

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt No. 1699 is a three-piece model with a box-plait at each side of the front gore. Length in the front 42 inches and in the back 52 inches. Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 10 yards of 36-inch material will be required.

Waist No. 1698 Skirt No. 1699

Nos. 1877-1878 illustrate a dainty evening gown of chiffon cloth and ribbon in pale blue.

The waist No. 1877 is made over a fitted lining and closes at the centre-front. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt No. 1878 is a sectional circular model, gathered at the belt and with clusters of tucks in each section. The length in front is 43 inches and in back 47 inches, and

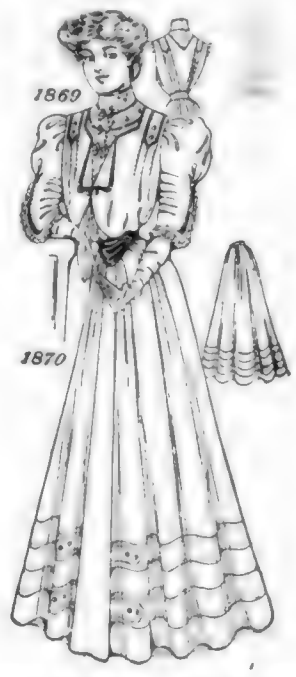
Waist No. 1877 Skirt No. 1878

the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire gown 17 yards of 21-inch material are required.

Nos. 1869-1870 picture a reception or visiting toilette of almond green Henrietta lace and velvet. The waist No. 1869 is made over a



Waist No. 1869 Skirt No. 1870

fitted lining and closes at the centre-front. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt No. 1870 has a panel front gore and circular sides and back, laid in tucks. Wide bias folds trim the skirt above the hem. The length in front is 42 inches and in back 45 inches, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 7½ yards of 42-inch material and 1 yard of velvet will be required.

Waist No. 1696 Skirt No. 1697

Nos. 1696-1697. A dainty dancing frock of soft silk veiling and allover lace.

The waist No. 1696 is made over a fitted lining and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt No. 1697 is a circular gathered model. The length in front is 42 inches and in back 45 inches, and the sizes are 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 9 yards of 48-inch material will be required.

Nos. 1649-1650 were combined to reproduce a charming imported model of silk crêpe and lace. The waist No. 1649 is a round yoke model, with elbow sleeves and a centre-back closing. This pattern is made without a body lining and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt No. 1650 is cut in sixteen gores, each alternate gore being laid in plaits at the waist. The length of this skirt is 42 inches in the front and 45 inches in the back,

Waist No. 1649 Skirt No. 1650

and the sizes are 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 6½ yards of 44-inch material, 6 yards of allover and 4½ yards of lace edging will be required if made as illustrated.

OUR COVER DESIGN

The exquisite evening gown illustrated on our cover this month was developed in rose pink crêpe de Chine, with flouncings and bertha of wide lace edging and trimming of silk ribbon foliage. The waist is a simple blouse, closing in the back, and finished with a wide crushed girdle. This skirt is circular and is generously full and is cut with a slight train. This costume is differently illustrated on page 35, where a complete description of the sizes and price is given. For prices of pinned paper patterns see page 28.

Talks to Our Girls

By Eva Lovett

Letters of inquiry or suggestions from girls, are invited. These will be answered in the order received, and as soon as possible.

DID it ever strike you, girls, that March, and not January, is the first month of Nature's year? Let me show you.

We count our year from the first of January. That, we say, is the first month of the year. But January is not the first month of Nature's year. In January Nature is practically dead. The trees are bare, vegetation is asleep. And those who love the Winter must make life and sport for themselves by the glow of health, the vigor of the blood and the active exercise that puts life in the veins.

It is in March that Nature begins her annual work of growth, leafage, blossoming, fruitage, and harvesting. Many years ago, in what we now speak of as "ancient days," the Spring really was counted the first of the year. Just about the time we keep our Easter festival, in which we put so many thoughts of Nature's awakening, a great Spring festival was kept by the people of those times, and the return of Nature to her yearly task was celebrated with songs, rejoicing, and great pageants. Our Easter festival superseded that famous pagan feast, as you will find out if you hunt up the matter in your reference books or ask your teachers. And so, just about this time, Nature begins to rub her eyes, stretch herself and smile like a sleepy child, aroused from a sound slumber.

"Ah! ah!" she says. "It is time to wake up and go to work!"

NATURE'S AWAKENING

Little signs of life appear from the seemingly cold, dead earth. Tiny, shrinking things come up timidly here and there through the woods. A green shade creeps over patches of brown, stringy-looking grass. Did you ever notice that greenness which comes over dead-looking grass in the early Spring? Some day you stop and wonder, "Why, how green the grass is getting!"

The hedges and bushes take on tinges of green around their small branches. Look at them from a distance and it is as if a green veil covered the bare brown twigs.

The trees begin to bestir themselves. Little by little, the current of life in a tree, its sap, mounts up and through its trunk its branches, and into its twigs, and announces its approach by the small swellings, the baby buds, the "pussy willows," and the little excrescences where later bunches of leaves will appear.

And so beginning with little things Nature works steadily forward to big ones. Just as you and I must work forward in the little things that come to us each day to do, the little things that by and bye grow to big things, just as buds grow into leaves. For it is these tiny little things which happened to you yesterday and will happen to you to-day and to-morrow, that will mould and develop the great events which will come to you later.

THE PRINCIPLE OF GROWTH

And the bud, you know, determines the blossom. It is in the tiny bud that the germ of the leaves and the fruit lies So in your helpful word to someone who needs it, or your pettish action that grieves a friend, lies the germ of the beneficent deed you may do in the future, or the cruel act that may destroy a friendship you prize, and will grieve for all your life hereafter.

We must grow, you see, whether we will or not. And so I must ask you to see to it that your buds of to-day contain the kind of fruit you want to produce later. You can make your buds produce a delicious, wholesome fruit, surrounded by leaves that will shine with beauty and grace. Or you may make your buds produce a sour fruit, or a bitter one, or even a black and poisonous one.

So do not call it preaching, please, but only sound common sense, when I ask you to see to it that you are growing, to-day, the right kind of buds to produce the fruit you want later.

The Girl in Business

A young girl, whom we will speak of as "Kitty" (although that is not her real name), writes to say that she has just finished her course at a business college, and has secured a position.

"The salary seems very small," writes Kitty, "but I was told I must begin at a low salary, which would be raised when I learned the work. Do you think it better to begin with a small amount of money and work up to something larger?

"I want to ask another question. My friend Ethel advises me to wear my best clothes to the office, for the first week, anyway. She says it is best to make a good impression, that people treat you better if you wear good clothes.

"My best waist is a silk one, with lace around the neck. Do you think that too loud or fancy for an office? I have plenty of wash waists, but Ethel says they're common. What do you think?"

SUITABILITY OF DRESS

What I think, my dear girl, is this: Suitability is the keynote of all good dressing. One costume is suitable for business, and it is best to wear that. Another gown is proper for the street; another for receptions and afternoon teas and still another for a dinner, or for a ball. If you wear to business a gown only suitable for an entertainment, that would certainly be in bad taste. Don't you think so yourself?

Far from making a good impression on your employers, or on people who know better, it would make a bad one. Such a dress as you describe does not wear well, would soon get soiled from office work, and there is nothing more unpleasant looking than dingy finery.

Wear from the first day what you intend to wear all the time. Choose a dark suit of solid color or mixed goods, well brushed and with fresh braid, not fringy around the bottom, or hanging in strips. But if it is an old skirt, or a last year's style that matters very little. Have your shoes well brushed, not dusty, or run over at the heels. Wear wash waists, certainly, and plain ones, without too much embroidery or fussy work. The important matter is that the waists, cuffs and neckwear should be always immaculately clean, that your hair should be neatly brushed and fastened securely, and your hands dainty and well cared for.

NEATNESS AND DAINTINESS

These are the matters your employers will notice. It is by such trifles a girl is judged when she goes into the world of business men. The most attractive quality about a girl is that appearance of exquisite daintiness, which is spoken of as "good grooming." People are not impressed by cheap laces and silk waists, but they are impressed by a girl who is always neat, and with an indefinable air of being daintily clean.

Some one has said, "Cleanliness is next to godliness." It is surely a most attractive quality. Laundry work is not cheap, but I do know a couple of girls who wash and iron at night their own shirt-waists and stocks, so that they may be fresh the next morning. A reputation for daintiness as well as business tact is an exceeding good recommendation for a girl when promotion-time comes around.

It is very wise of you, Kitty, to be willing to begin on a small salary. Never be afraid to begin in a small way. You remember what Elizabeth Barrett Browning said:

"Oh! let us be content in work,
To do the best we can, and not presume
To fret because it's little."

Regard every opening offered you as a chance to make a bigger opening for yourself. Any place in which you do your work well will surely widen. Any chance is a good one for the determined spirit that is certain to succeed. You know a mole begins digging at a very small hole. He ends by undermining the garden.

Beauty in Face and Form

I will guarantee to make you more beautiful in face or form. I am forty years old, but do not look a day over twenty-five. Isn't that the truth?

Tell me what your desire is, and I will let you know frankly if I can help you. If I decide to prescribe in your case, I will guarantee my method. That is, I refund you your money if I fail to help you.

Write Me To-Day, and I will in return answer your communication personally, and will also send you some of the literature I have prepared about my work. Another thing I will do is to send you a copy of a prize book, "The Powerful Influence of Beauty," which is written in five chapters by other specialists. I send this book to you free because on one of the back pages I have placed my announcement.

GERTRUDE M. SHAW, 53 Conger Bldg., GROTON, N.Y.

HY-JEN TOOTH PASTE

cleanses and polishes the teeth gently and naturally, leaving a cool, refreshing taste in the mouth.

Your money back if you want it

Ask your druggist for a tube of Hy-Jen, 25c, use it, and if it is not the most satisfactory tooth preparation you have ever used send us the empty tube and we will cheerfully refund your money in full.

Ask Your Druggist for Hy-Jen

If your druggist does not have Hy-Jen in stock, send us 25c for a full sized tube, under our absolute guarantee to refund your money in full if Hy-Jen is not in every way satisfactory to you.

Hy-Jen Chemical Co., 206 Kinzie St., Chicago.

Used Daily, Prevents Disease

Children with irritation of scalp or skin should be washed with hot water and Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Sold by druggists. For a fine toilet soap and a specific for skin diseases use

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 Cents

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE

Send two cent stamp with birth date and I will send you a pen picture of your life from the cradle to the grave. All matters of business, love, marriage and health, plainly told by the greatest Astrologer living. Patrons astonished and satisfied.

PROF. LEO AMZI, Dept. 41 CRIDGEPORT, CONN.

YOUR CHARACTER

Personality and Talents will be read from your handwriting on receipt of 12 cents

HENRY RICE, Graphologist, 1927 Madison Ave., New York

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE.

Send 2c. stamp and birth date and I will send you a pen picture of your life from birth to death.

MADAM TOGA, Dept. 36 Fairfield, Conn.

New Designs for Lingerie Embroidery

Pillow-top Pattern Suitable for Pyrography

All of the designs illustrated on this page are absolutely new and exclusive, and the worker is perfectly safe to adopt them and begin her work months ahead. The lingerie waist is the thing nowadays, and no woman of good taste who wishes to be smart and up-to-date can afford to be without one or more of them in her wardrobe—"the more the merrier." Then, in addition to that, she must have collars and cuffs galore—for they soil easily, and to be dainty and neat in appearance she must have freshly laundered relays always ready for replenishing.

The industrious woman who is constantly pining for some new occupation for her hands, when leisure opportunities occur, may find a choice of charming new ideas among this offering, suitable not only for embroidery but for pyrography as well.

PILLOW-TOP DESIGN

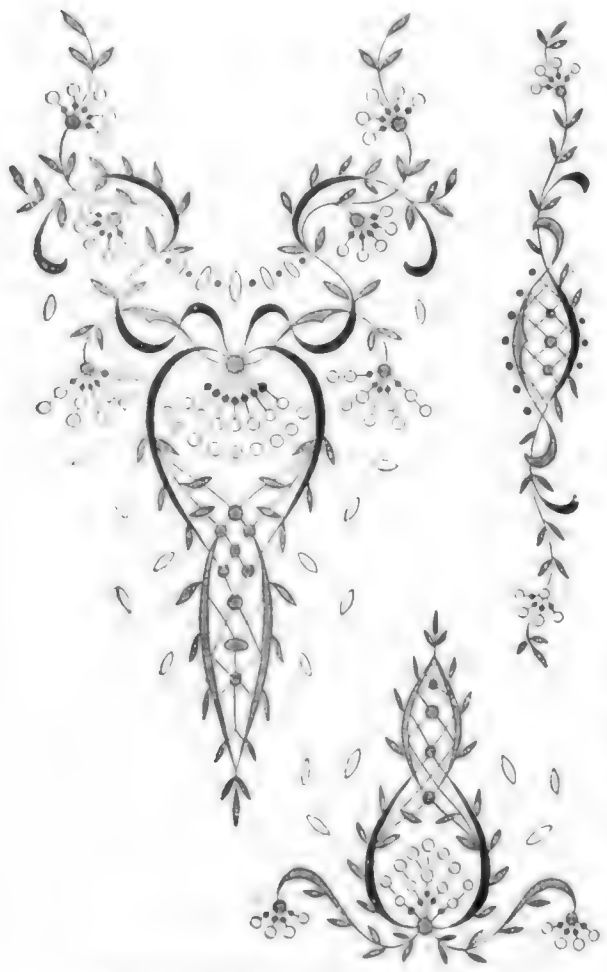
The design No. 850, in the centre of the page, represents a gryphon rampant, intended to ornament a pillow-top. It may be done in outline, with the circle embroidered in long-and-short stitch, giving the solid effect. It is procurable in a perforated pattern and the choice of colors may vary according to the taste of the worker. Worked on blue denim, it may be charmingly developed in white for a room where blue-and-white is emphasized in the decoration.

For pyrography on leather, no prettier design could be offered for a pillow-top, the solid band being filled in with tinting in some shade that harmonizes with the color of the leather chosen. So popular has pyrography become that many women at home are able to apply it in many beautiful ways to household objects, but in no other way is it so effective as on leather pillow-tops. Not every design looks well for this purpose, for one that is symmetrical and that covers the surface pretty well is always desirable; therefore the illustrated design will prove exceedingly satisfactory.

COLLAR AND CUFF SET

Admirable for "pick-up" work is the turn-over collar and cuff set marked No. 674. This gives an opportunity for both the eyelet and solid embroidery, the design being further embellished with cross-stitch and finished with a scalloped edge. Very pretty is the manner in which the tab idea is carried out, the "tout ensemble" being altogether satisfactory and chic. The design lends itself especially to cotton embroidery on piqué or some similar material, but it may also be developed in silk if preferred on a thinner stuff. If done in silk, however, the lighter tints should be selected, as a deep color makes too strong a contrast and is not so becoming when worn.

NO. 850—PILLOW-TOP DESIGN SUITABLE FOR EMBROIDERY, OR PYROGRAPHY ON LEATHER
Perforated pattern, 30 cents.



NO. 975—LINGERIE SHIRT-WAIST DESIGN
Perforated pattern, 35 cents.

SHIRT-WAIST EMBROIDERY DESIGN

A graceful and beautiful pattern ornamenting the front, the collar and the cuffs of a shirt-waist opening in the back is shown in design No. 975. This pattern involves solid scroll-work, stems and leaves in solid embroidery and long and round eyelets. The pattern comes down sharply to a point in front and finishes the cuff pattern at the centre-front of the wrist. To many persons a conventional design like this is far more satisfactory than where the embellishment is made to represent flowers, and there will be no erring in the matter of good taste. Of course, if preferred the pattern may be worked in silk on a thin or thick white material, but cotton will be more satisfactory on the washable background. The worker is advised to pad the solid portions before beginning her work, for then the result will stand out in relief and make a contrast for the flat design of eyelets and scroll-stitch.

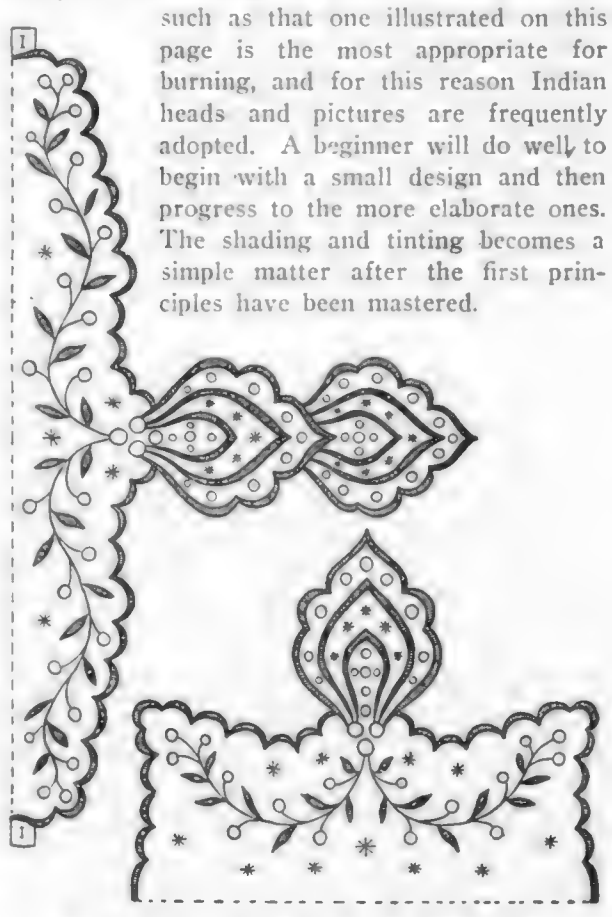
THE NEW SHADOW EMBROIDERY

The very name of the new-old art of shadow embroidery entrances the imagination and makes the needlewoman who is deft in adapting ideas long to be at work at it, for it promises to be even more the rage than Hardanger, Richelieu, broderie Anglaise or any of the new-fangled ways of killing time in producing exquisite results. It is applied principally to laundered articles, such as aprons, waists, handkerchiefs, bureau scarfs, collars and cuffs, and even for kimonos and robes of thin, washable materials, the sheerest, most diaphanous of materials being used for it. More lovely done in pure white, with lustre thread on lawn or nainsook, it is also adaptable to the use of silk floss.

In making shadow embroidery, the wrong side of the design is closely filled across with cat-stitch, the leaves and veining being done in outline stitch. The work is then turned and after being lightly padded is worked in solid embroidery stitch. The effect is dainty and fascinating.

CONCERNING PYROGRAPHY

The application of burning to art embroidery has now been practiced for several seasons, but perfection is aimed at and much better results are now achieved than was formerly the case. The outfit is, of course, absolutely necessary to the work. The box contains an alcohol lamp, benzine bottle, hand bellows, rubber tubing, cork handle and platinum point, and also a piece of wood for practice. The process is very simple. Crude benzine is used. After lighting the alcohol lamp, hold the point in the flame until it glows. Gently press the bulb, and a white heat ensues. After this, the flame can be blown out and the point removed from the flame. The pressing of the bulb keeps the point in working condition, and the heat is regulated by the pressure on the rubber bellows. Be careful not to bear too hard on the point or the platinum shell will bend. Constant practice by the beginner will result in greater freedom in executing the designs. The platinum point can be cleaned off with a piece of steel if it becomes coated or charred while working. No other sort of metal would be suitable for this purpose, as platinum must not come in touch with anything else. Of course, if one has artistic knowledge it is a great assistance in doing pyrography. The same rules for burning on leather, velvet, plush or velveteen apply as for burning on woods. A bold design such as that one illustrated on this page is the most appropriate for burning, and for this reason Indian heads and pictures are frequently adopted. A beginner will do well to begin with a small design and then progress to the more elaborate ones. The shading and tinting becomes a simple matter after the first principles have been mastered.



NO. 674—COLLAR AND CUFF SET WITH TABS
Perforated pattern, 35 cents.

Souvenir Postal Cards

New Uses for Them

T. Celestine Cummings

THERE are many charming uses for picture postal cards. For instance, in one household that I know of a beautiful frieze over a set of book-shelves is fashioned from postals with figures of Fra Angelico's angels, sent to one of the family from Florence.

A lady who had traveled over many countries in Europe brought home a large collection of these souvenirs and arranged them in a "den" in such a manner that it is a delight to visit her and almost as good as taking the trip one's self to have a view and description, together with other little incidents connected with the place. She arranged the pictures in a setting of cartridge paper in a soft gray tint. The whole width was used and in length it reached from the picture moulding to the surbase, and as a finish for the sides, strips of picture-moulding. Spaces for the views were cut out in round, square and oval shapes, not mixed, but each style grouped by itself. In between the groups were single spaces for pictures, not of a series.

She placed the picture-part of the card—sometimes it is not in the middle of the card—back of the opening and secured it in place with a few daubs of glue, and with her paint-brush drew a single black line around the opening as a frame. It has the effect of bringing out the picture most beautifully in relief. Then the name of each scene is printed beneath in picturesque old English lettering.

A college student who travels abroad during vacation time got together a large collection of souvenir postals. From these, by cutting away any lettering on them, he arranged a tile effect on his over-mantel below the frieze and above the mantel, and with a miscellaneous collection of "left-overs" he covered a cartridge paper screen set in a bamboo frame. The pictures were treated as in the "den" style to harmonize with the furnishings of his sister's room. This was a charming symphony in delicate green with a touch of pink here and there. The cartridge paper was in green, and to hide the plain back of the screen was a hanging of silkaline covered with sprays of pink blossoms.

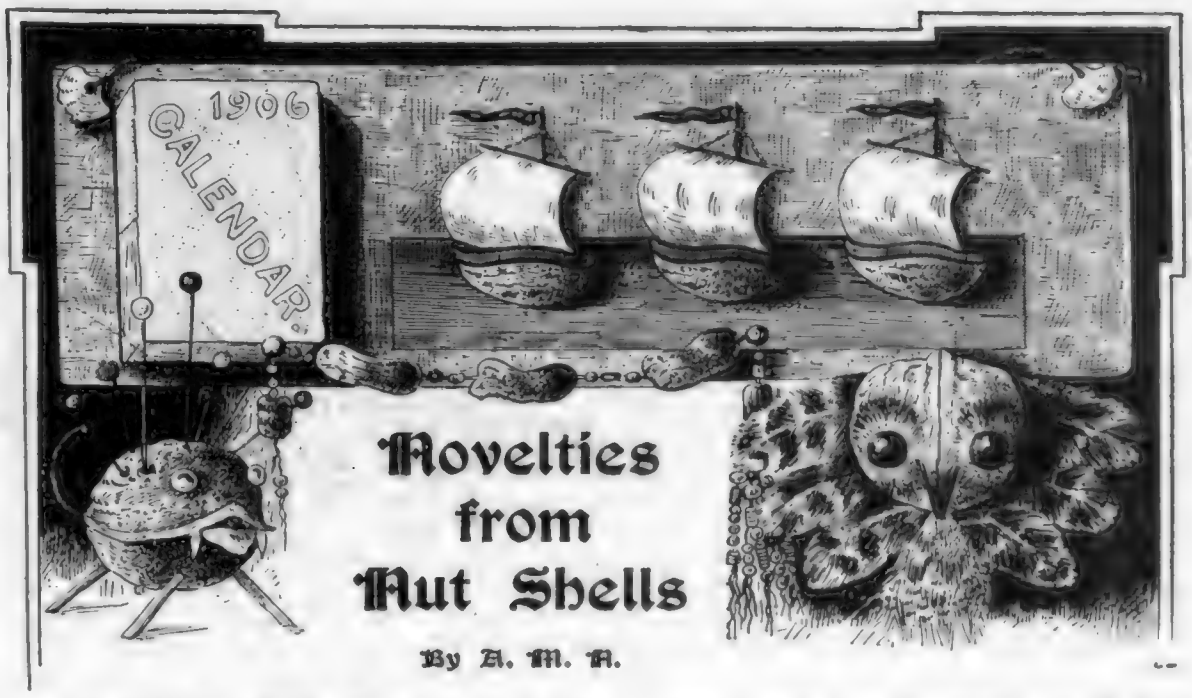
In the library of a house, I saw a movable screen of illustrated postal cards which was very effective. Two long, thin strips of wood the length of the mantel were connected with short pieces—framing in spaces the length and width of the postals, these, of course, being all of the same size to secure a uniform effect.

The cards are easily slipped in and out, as the wood used for framing is grooved for this purpose. In this way it is possible if you have a large collection and one in which you have a series of views, to make a change suitable for different holidays and other occasions.

As for holidays, have all the scenes pertaining to the joyful anniversary. Lovely views of Irish scenery for St. Patrick's Day. For Easter, suitable views of church interiors, angels, flowers, and the like. In fact, there are unlimited artistic ways of using these pretty miniature pictures.

Brushes for House-cleaning

The house-furnishing shops now display every conceivable sort of brush with which to make the home sweet and clean. Some of the brushes are of wire bristles for the heavy, dirty work that must be done in every house, while others are as soft as an old silk handkerchief and are to be used on finely polished glass, mirrors, or windows. Hardwood floors or those oiled or tiled have special brushes or mops that a woman can use without the least labor. They are fitted on a large bolt revolving on a handle.



Novelties from Nut Shells

By A. M. M.

ALWAYS in demand at this time of the year are new ideas for the church bazaars and entertainments where money is to be made for charitable purposes. It should not be forgotten that nuts afford a medium of suggestion for many charming things.

There are endless possibilities hidden away in a nut-shell, and those endowed with the fairy gift of imagination may spend many pleasant hours in discovering what cunning little contrivances may be fashioned with the aid of a handful of nuts of different species.

One of the newest calendars for 1906 is decorated with a pair of Chinese figures. It is one of the "tear-off" variety, and the bulky little packet of days is fastened in the right-hand top corner of a narrow, upright card, measuring 12 inches by 5 inches, neatly covered with art paper of a dark shade. This represents a box-kite, and is ornamented with silver tissue and devices cut out of tinsel. A gold cord depends from it, to which clings a terrified boy, who is evidently being borne rapidly aloft, in spite of the strenuous efforts of his companion to recall him to earth by tugging at his long black silk queue. The heads of these small people are formed of half walnuts, with the features carefully painted. Their attire is cut out of satin and brocade, and gummed on. It is a good plan to paste white paper on to the back of the scraps of material made use of, sketch the shape of the tunic and trousers on this, and then cut them out with sharp scissors, allowing a little margin for the overlapping of the various parts. Tiny hands can be cut out of yellow-brown paper, and shoes look best made of black velvet. A strip of green paper represents ground on which the lower figure is standing. The words "Calendar for 1906" are painted in gold down one side.

A MANDARIN PIN-CUSHION

Three merry little pig-tailed fellows, dressed after the fashion just described, running one after the other, each carrying a tinsel lantern on a real bit of stick, are delightful on a pipe-stand or key-rack. Yet another calendar, of dark green cardboard, is ornamented by a row of tiny ships, made out of walnut shells divided into quarters. These dainty vessels are fitted with wee masts of wood and rigging of gold cord. The spreading sails are realistically represented by thin plates of mother-of-pearl, cut to the requisite shape. Pennons fly gaily from the mast-heads, the ocean itself being composed of a strip of green metallic paper. The whole is suspended by green cord, passed through small shells.

Often quaint and unexpected shapes of nuts themselves will suggest new ideas. For instance, a walnut endowed by nature with a perfectly flat back at once called up the picture of an owl's head. A few touches with a pyrographic needle, a pair of black boot buttons (to serve for eyes), half a dozen feathers from the partridge hanging in the larder, a judicious dab or two of paint, another of liquid cement, and behold! the bird of night, flitting solemnly across the stained and polished surface of a postcard case, on which a pale yellow crescent moon and sprinkling of stars have been applied.

A red Indian may be utilized for a new and effective design. Seated before his wigwam, smoking the "pipe of peace," he appears a very picturesque personage indeed, in his scarlet blanket, edged with white borders, painted with Indian devices, over which fall his heavy plaits of black hair, interwoven with strands of silk and chains of colored beads. The hand grasping the quill pipe, and also the moccasins peeping beneath his fringed leather leggings, are formed of peanuts. His inscrutable countenance is composed of a walnut shell, behind which is a head-dress of feathers and melon seeds. A brown-paper foundation must be cut out for a draped figure of this description, to which the costume is secured by a few stitches, the feathers being gummed in place. The little model can then be mounted bodily on any background. He looks uncommonly well on a large card, covered with brown paper, to which is secured a memorandum tablet and pencil. If this is suspended by narrow strips of leather with beaded tassels, and a few touches added in water-colors to suggest an appropriate background, the result will be certain to please.

Doubtless many are familiar with brilliantly attired Chinese mandarins, doing duty as hanging pincushions, the ornamental pins stuck round their large, flat, circular hats, forming the excuse for their highly ornamental existence. These figures are formed entirely of peanuts threaded on fine wire, with the exception of one large walnut which does duty as a head. If a Mongolian cast of countenance is faithfully portrayed, the result is excellent. Richly dressed in Oriental satins and brocades, these find a ready sale, and can be made additionally attractive by the use of embroidery, beads, jewels and fans.

BOX-KITE CALENDAR

EXCLUSIVE STYLES IN RECEPTION GOWNS

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 28.
For complete description of these numbers see page 10.

Nos. 1896-1897. Develop an exquisite gown of silk mull and lace. The waist, **No. 1896,** closes at the centre back and has a fitted lining. This pattern is in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, **No. 1897,** is a circular gathered model in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this costume 10 yards of 36-inch material and 18 yards of lace will be required.

1896

1897

1898

No. 1898. A simple evening wrap of champagne-colored broadcloth, dark green velvet collar and cuffs edged with silk lace. This model has the large kimono arm-hole now in vogue. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 7 yards of 54-inch cloth. The plain lines of this coat make it appropriate for many more occasions than the more elaborate evening wrap and developed in less expensive material would be excellent for traveling. Price 15 cents.

AN EXQUISITE EVENING GOWN AND CLOAK.

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs 15 cents for Each Number. For Price of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 28.

No. 1899. Little Girls' Reefer of tan broadcloth, with smoked pearl buttons. This model has a smart mannish style, and is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years will require 2 yards of 48-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1900 pictures a simple Empire Coat of blue satin faced cloth, with fancy silk buttons for ornamentation. The pattern is cut in sizes ½, 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years, and size 4 years requires 3 yards of 44-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 1901-1902 are combined to develop a young girl's street suit of invisible checked mohair, with trimming of a contrasting shade of velvet and fancy tailor buttons.

The jacket No. 1901 is known as a Pony Coat and is semi-fitted and with three-quarter sleeves. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt No. 1902 is a circular model with a fancy shaped panel front gore, and is cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 6 yards of 40-inch material and 2 yards of velvet will be required.

No. 1903. A Girls' Empire Coat of smoke gray cloth, with trimmings of wine red silk braid and fancy crochet buttons. This pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, and size 10 years will require 4 yards of 52-inch material and 3 yards of braid. Price, 15 cents.

JUNIOR FASHIONS FOR EARLY SPRING

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 28.

In Motherland

Conducted by Mildred K. Smith

WHILE the privilege of making a wise choice of our great-grandfathers has been withheld, it is in our power, to a great extent, to save our children and grandchildren a pang of regret that this choice has been denied them. The manner in which we fulfill our duty to posterity depends much upon the mental attitude with which the calling of motherhood is approached. To the woman about to assume the responsibility of bringing a human being into the world the duties of motherhood must seem the highest, holiest, most important in the whole universe, arousing all the energy of which she is capable in the endeavor to make the best of herself physically, mentally and morally and awakening every effort, to the end that she may bring all possible enthusiasm and wisdom to her work. No artist could successfully paint a picture or carve a statue without that absorbing interest and enthusiasm which makes him practically lose himself in his work, and surely the task of moulding an imperishable soul is of more far-reaching importance (setting in operation influences which act down through the ages) than any work in material things, and is consequently deserving of even greater enthusiasm and devotion. It will be a great step in the progress of the race when motherhood shall be regarded as a consecrated service, and not as a martyrdom, as is too often the case. A slavish motherhood is not the logical forerunner of a free and noble manhood and womanhood. Approached in the right spirit the highest joy and the deepest satisfaction become the reward of self-sacrifice and suffering, and maternity the most blessed of human experiences.

In regard to the scope of this work I can do no better than to quote Elizabeth Harrison's words: "It demands of woman her highest endeavor, the broadest culture, the most complete command of herself, and the understanding of her resources and environments. It demands of her that she become a physician, an artist, a teacher, a poet, a philosopher, a priest. In return it gives her an insight into science, into history, into art, into literature, into human nature, such as no other culture can command, because each of these realms has to be entered, that its wealth may be conquered as an aid in rightly understanding the little child entrusted to her care, not for the glory it will add to her."

Ante-natal Influences

Science has not discovered just how or to what extent the physical and mental condition of the expectant mother affect the child, but the law of nature that "like begets like" is so universal that the few apparent contradictions are probably only the exceptions that prove the rule. While science has failed thus far to solve many of the puzzling questions in respect to heredity it has shown us quite beyond a doubt that the old fear of maternal impressions is a "bug-a-boo" which need no longer harass us. Deformities and birth-marks are not produced in the various ways which we have been led to believe; that is, by fright or the sight of something revolting.

It is always the evident duty of every woman to be as healthy as possible, and approaching maternity only emphasizes the necessity of living rationally and hygienically. Food should be simple and nourishing, and any article of diet found to disagree should be tabooed. Overeating is one of the greatest errors at this time, the notion that one must eat for two being utterly false from the standpoint usually taken. As greater work is thrown upon the excretory organs of the body they should receive attention in order that they may discharge their function properly. For this reason special attention should be given the skin; daily bathing is both a great benefit and a source of comfort.

Avoid Extremes

Extremes in the temperature of the bath should, of course, be avoided. Exercise is also a necessity. A too indolent life is quite as great a mistake as overexertion, for if there is one time in a woman's life when her muscular system should be in tone this is that time. There is no better exercise than light housework in moderation, as it brings into use many muscles and occupies the mind at the same time. As fresh air should be had in abundance, short walks should be taken systematically; if one hesitates to go out during the day it is better to go at night than not at all. Cheerful surroundings and companionship and mild amusements that keep the mind occupied and leave little time for brooding or for "crossing the bridge before coming to it" are a help in attaining quiet nerves that will be of great benefit to both mother and child. While occupation and amusement are to be sought, late and irregular hours and excitement should be sedulously avoided.

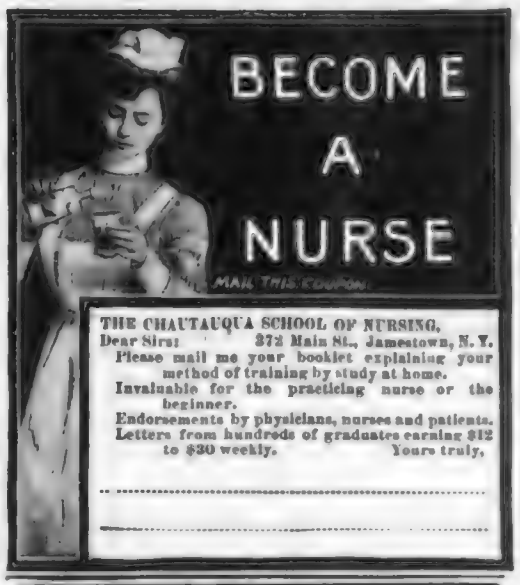
Proper Clothing

Loose, comfortable clothing is so essential, and there are so many dainty, as well as comfortable articles of clothing that may be fashioned at present, that it does not seem at all probable that any woman in this enlightened age can be so foolish as to subject herself and her child to the dangers and discomforts of tight clothing. While morbid fussiness as to one's physical condition often does far more harm than good it is always wise to consult one's physician early, as under his guidance conditions that might prove disastrous are often remedied, and a happy outcome instead of invalidism is insured. It is much to be regretted that, while many women may be superior to their grandmothers in physique, they are still so far from what Nature intended that it is quite the exception for a woman to pass through the experience of childbirth and still have sufficient reserve vitality and nerve force to enter upon the work of caring for and training an infant with that degree of self-control and rationality that the task demands.

The Layette

Far more important to the babe is a right royal welcome, one straight from the heart, than an elaborate and expensive layette. It is really very much more sensible to put labor on the baby's short clothes, as the long ones are worn such a short time. It never pays for the mother to sew herself into a tired, nervous condition, when the comfort and health of the child can be secured without this superfluous outlay of nerve force. Unless one has abundant means, when efficient help is so difficult to secure as it is at present, it is wiser to have clothing plain, so that its care requires only the minimum of labor. The time spent in laundering beruffled dresses and skirts or in mending them after a careless laundress would often be used to better advantage for rest or outdoor exercise.

This does not mean that baby's clothes are of no importance. On the contrary, it is very essential that they should be fine and soft and neatly made, so that there are no rough edges or thick places than can irritate or cause discomfort. It is unnecessary to give a list of articles, as the list in the October Number will be found to cover all needs. Those who have used the "Gertrude" suits or something on the same plan will use no other method of dressing a baby. After the usual band and shirt, these suits consist of three pieces, a woven underslip, a flannel slip without sleeves, like the skirt in set A111 in the December Number, only open in the back, and the usual outside slip or dress. The reason for having the skirt open in the back will be evident when the subject of bathing and dressing the infant is discussed. If baby is "dressed up" for a special occasion, of which it is to be hoped there will be few in his early life, a white skirt made over the same pattern as the flannel skirt and having some simple and appropriate decoration may be worn. When an infant is dressed in this way barrow-coats and pinning blankets are not used and greater freedom of movement is possible.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has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.
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A PERFECT WASHING
with all the dirt out, and with one fourth the labor, if done with THE BUSY BEE WASHER
Does the rubbing for you. Fits any wood tub. So cheap you can't afford to do without it.
Agents Wanted. Write for terms.
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FASHIONS FOR LITTLE FOLK

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for Nos. 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908. 10 cents for No. 1904. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 28.

No. 1904 illustrates a comfortable little hood and cape of baby blue flannel lined with white wash silk. This is a reproduction of the regulation Red Riding Hood, and the cape may be cut in two out-lines, round and pointed. For the infant in arms and tiny tots just beginning to toddle this wrap is most convenient and practical. The pattern is cut in sizes ½, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years, and size 4 years will require 1 yard of 36-inch material. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1905. A desirable cover-all apron, of the Gabrielle order, with a generous skirt section, wide bow sashes and square-cut neck. This model is cut in two sizes for ladies, 36 and 40 inches bust measure, and two sizes for misses, 14 and 16 years, and may be developed in cambric, lawn, fine muslin or crossbar, with embroidery or lace, or in madras, gingham or calico for kitchen wear. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material and 4 yards of insertion. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1906. A guimpe dress of figured challis, with separate guimpe of all-over lace. Nothing could be prettier for a little girl than frocks developed on these simple lines. There is a separate guimpe given with the pattern, which may be developed with or without the full-length sleeves. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years will require 4 yards of 32-inch material for the dress and 1½ yards of 36-inch material for the guimpe. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1907. For little children, the simple modes are always best, and this plain square yoke slip is about the most practical dress that can be developed. The skirt section is generously full and is provided with a deep hem. The sleeve is a simple one-piece bishop model, finished at the wrist with narrow lace edging, which is also used to trim the neck. This pattern is cut in sizes ½, 1, 2 and 4 years, and size 2 years requires 3 yards of 32-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1908. This number portrays a decidedly new idea in a little girl's frock. It is known as the bishop dress, and is a seamless affair similar to the seamless nightingale wrappers and sacques, shown for ladies. The sleeves of this unique frock are cut in one piece with the body of the dress, and are in elbow length; the neck is in the Dutch outline. A high neck and long-sleeved guimpe may be worn with the model, if desired. As illustrated, heavy tan linen, hand embroidered, developed this number, which is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 years requires 3 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

The Pets of Children

BOYS ARE DEVOTED TO PIGEONS.

Every one who keeps pets must know interesting little facts about them, because no two creatures, birds or beasts, are exactly alike, just as no two boys and girls have precisely the same dispositions or tastes.

We are so accustomed to see happy winged creatures in our gardens and fields that we do not realize what a loss it would be if our feathered friends forsook us. Native wild birds should never be caught and caged; it is a pitiful sight to see wings meant to sweep joyously through the bright spaces of the air only able to flutter helplessly from side to side of a wire prison; but a bird which has been hatched in captivity generally seems to look upon the cage as a home; and, when set free to flutter round room or garden, will return to it of its own free will.

The crow is easily tamed, and fusses about in the most amusing manner, as though he always had most important business on hand, and not a minute to spare. Unluckily the crow has a decided liking for young chickens and a pronounced taste for other birds' eggs; in fact, his respectability is more than doubtful, and even kittens and young rabbits are not safe from his strong beak, so it is wise to have no small pets about when Mr. Crow is at liberty.

The magpie, the crow's distant relation, is a splendid pet, though a little troublesome from his habit of hiding everything he can find. He will follow his owner like a dog, and needs a great deal of liberty, for if kept closely caged his pretty feathers grow dull and dingy-looking. Magpies learn to talk very easily; one of mine used to make the dog very angry by whistling and calling, "Toby! Toby!" just when he was having his dinner, and then laughing heartily at the joke.

TURTLES ARE FAVORITE PETS.

Ravens, too can be taught to speak, and are really very clever, intelligent birds. Formerly there used to be so many of them in England that there was a proverb: "Every rock has its raven!" But now they are comparatively scarce. Although first cousin to the crow, they are not on visiting terms, for young crows form the raven's favorite dinner, which fact has naturally made a coolness between the families. The bird has a queer trick of following you, keeping always at a respectful distance; but if you turn round to look at him, he always pretends to be hopping off in another direction, as if you were the very last person he was thinking about. Ravens show very strong likings and dislikings towards particular persons, and people whom they do *not* favor with their friendship do wisely to keep at a distance from their remarkably strong, sharp beaks; but they are as faithful as dogs to those whom they regard with affection.

PARROTS ARE GREAT CHATTERBOXES.

You will notice that all these feathered friends of whom I have been speaking are "talking" birds, which means that they are clever enough to be able to use two languages for, of course, they have a language of their own. The chatterbox of chatterboxes is the parrot, who seems able to adapt his conversation to circumstances. Turtles are favorite pets of boys, and they will collect several varieties, and have farms for their pleasure all fenced in, and with pools for swimming.

THE LAND OF STORY BOOKS

At evening, when the lamp is lit,
Around the fire my parents sit,
They sit at home, and talk and sing,
And do not play at anything.

Now, with my little gun, I crawl
All in the dark along the wall,
And follow round the forest track
Away behind the sofa back.

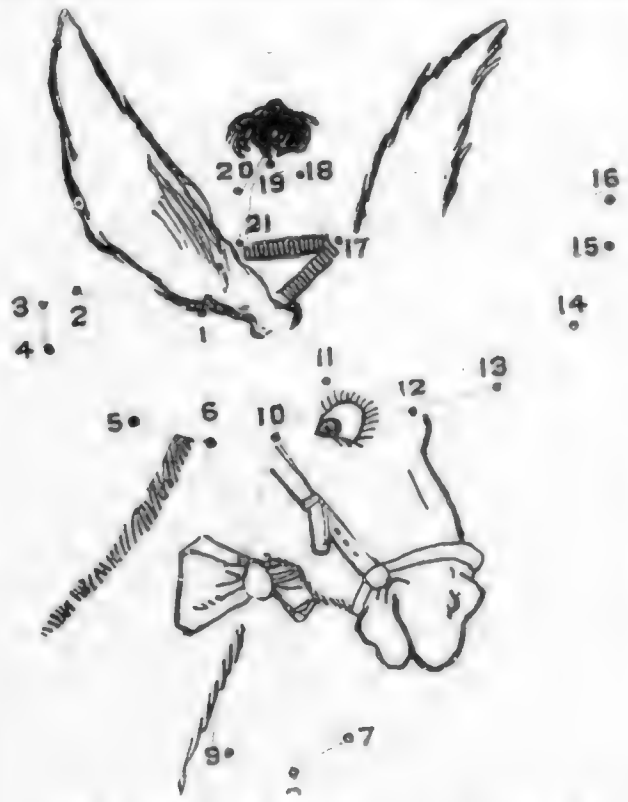
There, in the night, where none can spy,
All in my hunter's camp I lie,
And play at books that I have read
Till it is time to go to bed.

These are the hills, these are the woods,
These are my starry solitudes,
And there the river, by whose brink
The roaring lions come to drink.

I see the others far away,
As if in firelit camp they lay,
And I, like to an Indian scout,
Around their party prowled about.

So, when my nurse comes in for me,
Home I return across the sea,
And go to bed with backward looks
At my dear Land of Story Books.

—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.



Take a pencil, and beginning at "1," draw a line from figure to figure until you get to "20." Then you'll see what you see! (This isn't a competition.)

Can You Sew a Straight Seam?

If so, you can get a $25.00 RAIN COAT for **$8.50**

Good Rain Coats

have been a luxury. There were reasons—the **Mill** got their **profit** from the **Cloth Jobber,** who got his from the **Garment Maker,** who got his from the **Retailer,** who got his from the **Consumer,** each adding their expenses.

We Sell the Cloth Direct

cut to your own special measurements, from the newest and most fashionable designs and guarantee a better fit and wear than in ready-made garments. We furnish everything, even the buttons, and send with each order the fullest instructions so that **a twelve-year-old child can finish the garment,** provided she can sew a straight seam.

We send all the materials to complete the coat, to any part of the U. S., expressage prepaid on receipt of **$8.50**

If you have no facilities for finishing at home, we furnish the completed garment for **$11.00,** a better coat than is usually sold for $25.00.

Our Guarantee. We warrant that every yard of **"Crucial Test"** rain cloth is twice water proofed—before and after sponging; and whether your purchase be the cloth or the finished garment, we agree to REFUND THE MONEY and pay return expressage if the goods are not in every particular as represented.

Write for booklet, designs and samples, Dept. P.

C. T. Rain Cloth Co.
12 West 22d Street, New York

MAXINE ELLIOTT

writes, "I am delighted with my Pneu Form for which please find check enclosed. It stands hours to be fitted **for me** without one groan of fatigue."

IT'S YOU (when your lining is initiated over it)

The Pneumatic Dress Form

takes your place and saves you **"trying on" engagements, tiresome standing, disappointments** and **dressmaker's bills** (make your own dresses.) When not in use, collapse and with upright of standard pack in base. (See cut.)

Write for circular at once.

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It's easy enough to knit if you have the new **BEAR BRAND**

Manual of Handiwork

(8th Edition). Full of pretty things with easy directions for making. Nearly 200 pages and 250 pictures. All the stitches in crocheting and knitting. Beautiful cover in colors. Will be sent postpaid to any address for 25 cents.

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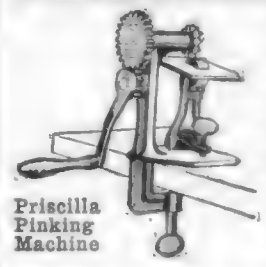

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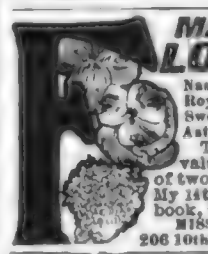

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The Noah Family at Home

By Isabel C. Marshall

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS—Jack Arnold, who was just recovering from a spell of illness, had been spending Christmas Day in the drawing-room with his Noah's arks, and inventing games to amuse himself and his little cousin Daisy. His older sister, Grace, came into the room, and discovering the children there at play drove them forth with anger. Later, when in a charitable mood, she gave away some of Jack's toys to some very poor children, among these toys being his favorite ark. Jack fell ill again, and at the opening of Chapter III. had not discovered his great loss.

CHAPTER III.

Jack, as the youngest and the delicate member of his family, had spent so much of his time alone, or with older people, that the company of his little cousin had been a new and pleasant experience for both. He missed her very much for the first day or two after her return to Buffalo, and even when well enough, had not the heart at first to take out his favorite toys.

Then the doctor declared one day that he must be sent away for a short change of air before Winter, to throw off his constant tendency to cold; and it was arranged, with all the exciting speed of telegrams, that he should join his mother, who was at Boston, for the last week of her stay there. In all the delightful bustle of getting off, Jack said good-bye to all his treasures without a pang, knowing that dear old Susan would be as good as her word, and let no one meddle with them in his absence.

Fate was stronger than Susan, however. So it happened that Grace, the day after he left, having gone on an errand to the shoemaker's cottage at Montgomery's Bridge, noticed in a corner the [illegible] belonging to the children there, of which her friend had spoken. One of the children sat pale and coughing by the fire, suffering from constant colds, his mother declared. Remembering what she considered Jack's superfluous playthings, Grace promptly decided that they could nowhere be bestowed than upon a fellow-sufferer, who [illegible] Boston in prospect, and lost no time in promising some toys for the little invalid. [illegible] children would come to carry them that evening. The mother gratefully promised to send her little girl as soon as she returned from [illegible], and Grace continued her walk, [illegible] and thought [illegible] visitors were [illegible] considered charming [illegible]

When [illegible] Susan in the garden, [illegible] window plants, and [illegible] Jack's old toys for the little [illegible] Susan was [illegible] and told her would [illegible] for which [illegible] Grace tossed her head with [illegible] "Nonsense!" but would not condescend to argue with [illegible] she put it, and no [illegible]

At lunch her father reminded her of a circulating magazine which must be sent on that afternoon. This was one of the many duties she had undertaken in her mother's absence, and she promised to go with it herself. One of the continued stories it contained which she was in the middle of, she thought there could be no harm in finishing, first. She hurried through her duties of feeding the dogs, and her pigeons, then came half an hour of piano practice, which she was too honorable to miss, though she wished she might. Then the cook came, requiring various things from the store-room, and the importance of giving them out, somewhat made up for the tiresome delay. At last she was free to finish the story, and then got ready in a hurry to carry it to Mrs. Prince's. Just as she reached the gate, on her way, she met little Betty from Montgomery's Bridge, evidently coming for the promised packet of toys.

She must find some after promising them, and as she turned back to the house with the child, she racked her brains to think of something to send. She had nothing of her own that was suitable, except a box with a few remaining chocolates in it. Jack must have heaps of things he could easily spare, if Susan would not interfere.

Leaving Betty to wait in the garden, she hurried up for the chocolate-box, rather a pretty one, which she would rather have kept for herself; however, if she gave something of her own, Susan would have no excuse for being horrid about Jack's old things, and glowing with a sense of her good example, she boldly entered the nursery. It was empty, and the windows wide open; Susan was evidently well out of the way, and she might help herself. Five arks in a row were full to the brim, and decidedly dusty, lying out on the shelf. She lifted the lid of the toy-box. The contents were arranged in apple-pie order, and trash as most of them were in her eyes, anything removed would probably be missed. "And Jack would make no end of a row, and Susan of course would back him up, and make him more selfish than ever," she thought, and closed the box. Something out of the arks would be best to take. Probably he had a fancy for the arks themselves, so it would be better not to take one without his leave: but she could fill up the chocolate-box with some of these old, broken beasts, and he would never miss them. They were so dusty it was evident that he hardly ever played with them now. Grace emptied out one of the little arks, and examined the contents. There was an old cat, without a tail, that might go; a little Swiss cow, that evidently didn't belong to the ark, Jack could spare it (indeed, she had an idea that it had once belonged to the group beside the châlet on the drawing-room mantelpiece, so probably it had never really been given to him); three or four pairs of birds, and a man or woman—Grace could never tell one from another—made up the handful, but she put them back as they looked comparatively new, and might be favorites. From the next ark she selected half a dozen beasts of all sorts, and a very shabby old china negro with a banjo, and her chocolate-box was filled. As she tied up the little parcel for the sick child, adding a pair of mittens of her own knitting, she argued with herself that she had been even needlessly considerate of Jack's possible feelings: for she had only taken old, odd things that he would not miss, and a few broken animals that could not be made to stand in the processions he was so fond of arranging. Betty was given the parcel with strict injunctions to let her little brother have the pleasure of opening it himself, and Grace was at last free to set off on her walk to Mrs. Prince's. She was asked to stay to tea there, and had a very pleasant afternoon. When a plan for collecting clothes and toys for the sick children in the cottage hospital was under discussion, she told with some self-approbation that she had seen the hero of the headless horse, as she called him, and sent him some of Jack's old toys.

"Was Jack willing to bestow them?" asked Mrs. Prince. "I generally find that our children can't bring themselves to part with their oldest things; they always seem to be the favorites."

"Yes," remarked her daughter Alice. "Isn't there some shocking story of my ingratitude when I was a mite? Didn't somebody present me with a very fine new doll, and try to improve the occasion, and to teach me generosity, by suggesting that I might now give one of my old ones to some poor little girl who hadn't any?"

"Yes, it was your Uncle James," said her mother; "it really was rather awkward at the time, though it seems absurd now. We were in the nursery, where all the dolls were kept, and as he playfully took up one after another, and criticised them, saying you couldn't want such ugly creatures now, when you had a fine new one, you seized each in turn from him, and clasped it tight without saying anything, until you had them all, and then you took up the new one and held it out at arm's length, and said *it* was the ugliest, and he might take it to the little girl, if he liked."

"Poor Uncle James," said Alice, laughing, "I think I can see his face! But it was rather bad manners of him to praise his own present, and at the expense of the dolls I was fond of."

"I think his chief mistake was in teaching a child that because the others were old and shabby, therefore they were fit to give away," said Mrs. Prince.

"Do you remember the magic-lantern story we had once at the school-treat," assented Alice, "about the hardships and adventures of two motherless boys, and the picture of them standing shivering at the door of some rich people, while a kind lady hands them out things, and a little girl holds up a rainbow-colored cloak and is made to say:

"'The lining has begun to fray,
'Tis only fit to give away.'"

Grace was glad that, in recalling the story of the dolls, her silence in reply to the question about Jack's toys had passed unnoticed. Conscience, which had felt uncomfortable when she made so free with his possessions, pricked her more severely each time she thought of it, and while she resolved to put the matter out of her thoughts, she could not help wishing that she had taken Susan's unpalatable advice, and waited to ask his consent first.

The beginning of February brought Jack and his mother home again, and his lessons were begun in earnest. In the mornings he prepared them with Grace and in the afternoon the schoolmaster from the village came in to teach him for an hour and a half. He had been ordered regular gymnastic lessons, too, and was so busy with all these duties at first, that it was almost two weeks before he relapsed into his old nursery habits of playing aloud beside Susan while she sat sewing after tea. When he did get out the arks, and set the contents in thorough order, the unaccountable absence of first one, and then another, and another of his chief treasures, filled him with dismay. The toy-box was ransacked in vain. He searched patiently and long in every probable and improbable corner of the nursery, still in vain.

A PILLOW-TOP IN GOBELIN TAPESTRY WORK

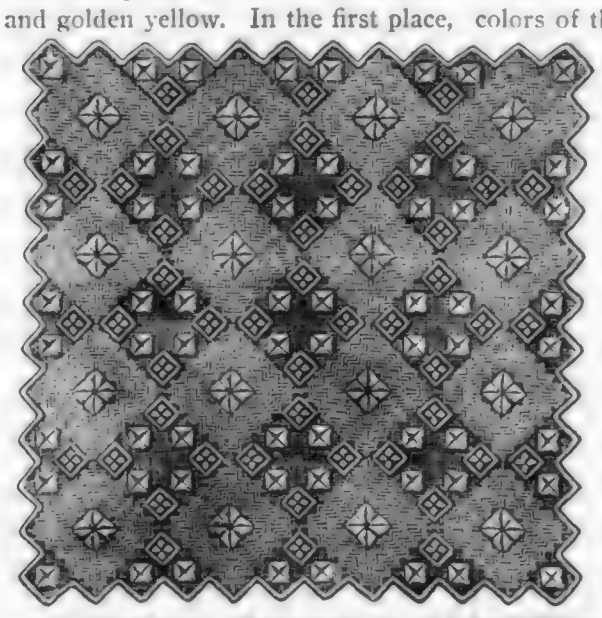
The Work Table

A Revival of the Old Styles of Fancy Work

TABLE-COVER IN OLD-FASHIONED EMBROIDERY

To execute this piece of work, which when finished is 17 inches each way, it is necessary to cut the canvas originally to the size of 19 inches square.

Use a fine white canvas and mount it in a frame for embroidering. The embroidery is done with washable embroidery silk in two colors, white and golden yellow. In the first place, trace out the larger figures of the design as shown in No. 75. The space surrounding the largest figures is filled in with a darning pattern as shown in the illustration, six stitches being thrown on top and then at a bunch of three the darning silk turning at right angles as indicated. The other spaces are then filled in with the pattern, shown in detail in No. 68, the little squares being made in yellow silk by counting three threads of the canvas and throwing the silk over the needle in buttonhole stitch style. The large raised squares are made of ivory silk crossed with a single thread of golden yellow.

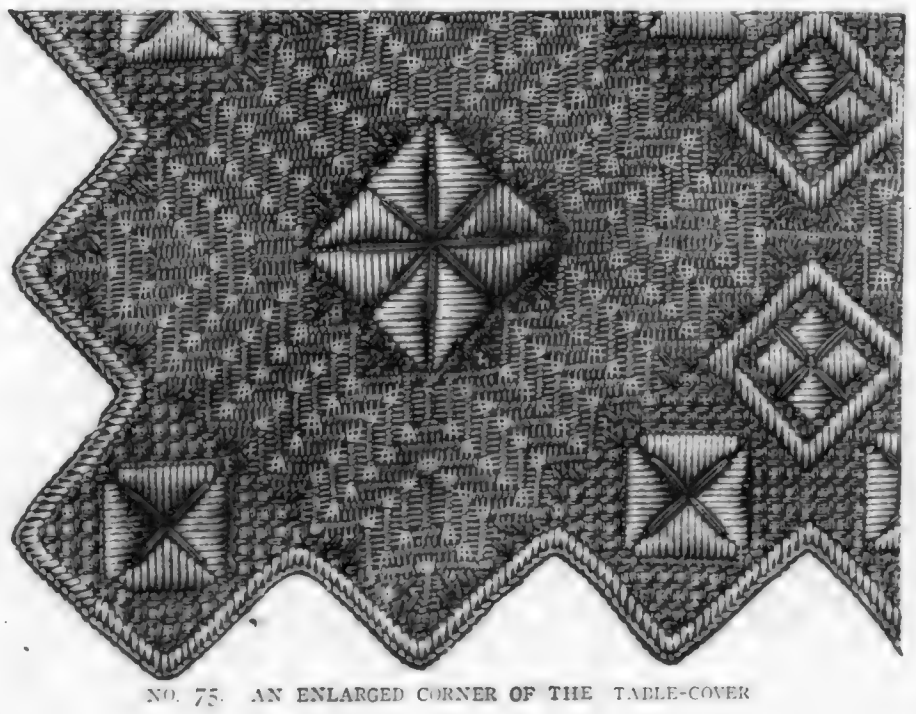


THE COMPLETED TABLE-COVER IN OLD-FASHIONED EMBROIDERY

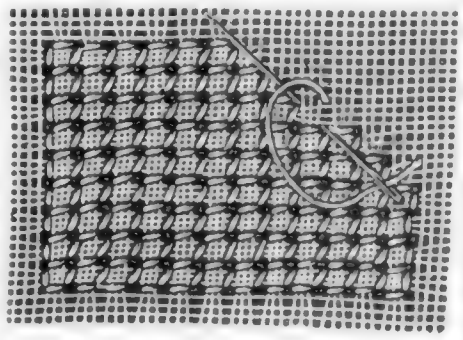
For finishing the edge, remove the table-cover from the frame in which it has been worked, and make a good firm scallop.

EMBROIDERED PILLOW-TOP

This beautiful example of Gobelin tapestry work exhibits a charming design of pansies. For making the pillow-top, procure a piece of coarse canvas, about 18½ inches square, and on this the design is to be worked in art silks to resemble the natural colors of the flowers. The effect will depend largely upon the artistic taste of the embroiderer in arranging her colors. The design given was worked in different tones of purple and violet, the central pansy being done in purple and yellow and the buds and stems in several tones of green. The background is filled in with a loose stitch as shown in the detail No. 88, in heavy worsted. The puff of silk around the edge may be made of either violet or leaf-green and the cord must be a contrast; for instance, if the puff is made of violet, the cord must be of shades of green with gold, and if it is made of green, the cord must show shades of purple and gold. Knots of ribbon to correspond with the two colors of the decoration are added on the four sides, and the effect of the finished pillow shows an extreme beauty and elegance, when utilized as an accessory to the furniture of a room.



NO. 75. AN ENLARGED CORNER OF THE TABLE-COVER



NO. 68. DETAIL OF THE TABLE-COVER EMBROIDERY

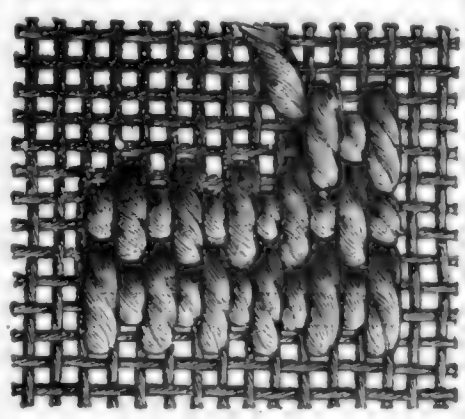
Other Novelties in Fancy Work

A BIG FIRESIDE CUSHION

Made of thin red cloth, with the owner's monogram (a bold one) embroidered in black silk, well padded, the effect of a fireside cushion is charming.

It is more satisfactory and cheaper to get an upholsterer to make the inside, and cover it oneself, sewing the two square pieces to the shape with strong thread, drawing in the corners to fit and hiding the centre join with a cord to match.

Another one may be made with a stiff flat top and bottom, with a gathered puff put on a little loose all round. The cord should be very thick and handsome, with full tassels in some charming contrasting color to the brocade or Roman satin which composes this pretty little seat. Get your man to make the stuffing firm and hard, or in time it may lose its shape.



NO. 88. DETAIL OF THE GOBELIN TAPESTRY

A LITTLE OPERA-BAG

Made of white brocade, with a gold thread running through it; lined with soft pink silk; finished with a gold cord and tassel; an opera-bag becomes a delightful accessory to a woman's ensemble.

Use a wreath of pink roses designed for ribbon-work; but the same effect would be gained with tiny silk or chiffon ones sewn round. Put them on *both* sides.

For a special friend you might hide a pair of pearl-mounted glasses inside, with a wee lace "hankie" and the tiniest smelling-bottle. This costs more, but gives completeness to the gift.

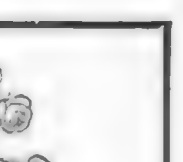
OMO ODORLESS IMPERVIOUS DRESS SHIELD

Recommended by leading Dry Goods Stores and Dressmakers as the most perfect shield on the market.

Sample pair, medium size, **25 cents**

THE OMO MFG. CO.
Dept. P. Middletown, Conn.

An Eye for Business
is Peet's Patent Invisible Eye—they are the delight of every good dresser. Ladies are pleased with

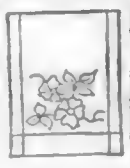


PEET'S Patent Invisible **EYES**

because they make a flat seam—no gaps, no wrinkles. All sizes in black and white. 2 dozen 5c., with spring hooks, 10c. Sold always in envelopes.
PEET BROS., Dept. K, Philadelphia, Pa.

Imperial Taffeta Silk
19 inches wide, 38c. per yard (all shades)
Dorothea Silk Taffeta
23 inches wide, 69c. per yard (black only)
The more we send out, the more orders we receive
BUY DIRECT and save middlemen's profits. Ask for samples, enclose 4c, stamps, refunded first order.
COMBINED MANUFACTURERS
SILK DEPT., P. O. Box 2165, NEW YORK
Reference by special permission, Jefferson Bank, N. Y.

Profitable Employment
Offered both men and women, whole or part time, representing us with our line of Lace Curtains, Laces-Linens, Etc. You can establish yourself and sell at prices that cannot be equalled. Some agents been with us since 1888. Illustrated catalogue and particulars, 5 cent stamps. NORTH BRITISH LACE MILLS, Dept. P No. 115 Worth Street, New York.



54-Inch Scarf Hemstitched 15c
To advertise our business, we will send to any one, this handsome, stamped, 54-inch Scarf, stamped both ends, together with our illustrated catalog of Lace Collars, and Fancy Work Novelties, for only 15c. stamps. C. S. DAVISSON & CO., 891 Broadway, New York, Dept. 6

GUARANTEED **SILKS** Direct from looms. Cut any length. 40 per cent saved. Send five 2c. stamps for sample of 50 qualities. Amount refunded first order. Dressmakers enclose card. Bank references. Charges prepaid. Agents wanted everywhere.
LENOX SILK WORKS
411 St. James Building New York City

LADY SEWERS wanted to finish off shields at home; $10 per 100; can make $20 [illegible] work sent prepaid to [illegible]. Send 4c. envelope for particulars to UNIVERSAL CO., Dept. 12, [illegible]

OUTFIT FREE TO AGENTS
Best selling line of Handkerchiefs and Dress Goods on [illegible]. Quick sellers, big profits. Deal direct with a large [illegible]. Send for illustrated catalogue and full particulars.
FREEPORT MFG. CO., 391 Broadway, New York, Dept. 33

LADIES to do piecework at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 [illegible]. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to
ROYAL CO., Desk P. R., 34 Monroe Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

LADIES having fancywork to sell, Embroideries, Battenburg, and Drawnwork, also to do order work, send stamped envelope. Ladies' Exchange, Dept. B., 34 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE
of Standard bred poultry for 1906, printed in [illegible] colors with Fine Chromo Illustrates and [illegible] 60 varieties. Gives reasonable prices for stock, eggs, tells all about poultry, their diseases, [illegible]
THIS BOOK ONLY TEN CENTS.
B. H. GREIDER • • RHEEMS, PA.

Girls' and Misses' Dresses

Girl's Dress No. [illegible]

No. 1858. Girls' Dress, with three-gored skirt, laid in cluster plaits. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 4 yards of 36-inch material

Price, 15 cents.

Girl's Dress No. 1856.

No. 1856. Girls' Dress, with box-plaited skirt. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 years requires 5 yards of 27-inch material and ten yards of braid

Price, 15 cents

Girl's Petticoat No. A765

No. 1920. Girls' Bishop Dress, with a guimpe. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 years requires 5 yards of 32-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1857. Child's Russian Dress. Closed at centre back and with inverted plaits at the underarm seam. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 years requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

Girl's Dress No. 1920.

Girl's Dress No. 1857.

No. 1859. Misses' Dress, consisting of a blouse and an eleven-gored skirt. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 years requires 8 yards of 32-inch material and 2 yards of silk.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1562. Girls' Surplice Dress, with a one-piece straight gathered skirt with tucks at lower edge Cut in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 years requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material. Dresses of this description are pretty when developed in checked gingham and worn with a chemisette of white lawn, or fine linen, tucked in clusters.

Price, 15 cents.

Misses' Dress No. 1859.

Accessories of Dress.

To keep your little daughters daintily dressed, surely is the aim of every mother, and while great care should be exercised in selecting the dress, the little accessories must not be overlooked. Just now it is fashionable to have the sashes, hair ribbons and shoes and stockings in the same shade. Always see to it, that if these accessories do not match they are, at least, in harmonizing shades.

Girl's Dress No. 1562.

White wash dresses will be trimmed with delicate shades of ribbon bows and sashes. White or cream colored flannels, challis and wool veilings will be decorated with rows of colored ribbon or fancy silk braid

Children's Underwear

No. 765. Girls' Tucked Princess Slip Petticoat. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Requires 3 yards of 30-inch material, 4½ yards of edging.

Price, 15 cents.

Child's Underwear Set No. 1913

No. 1913. Child's Set of Underwear, consisting of drawers, skirt and dressing sacque. Cut in sizes ½, 1, 2 and 4 years. Size 2 years requires 2½ yards of 32-inch material for the drawers and skirt, and ¾ yard 36-inch material for the sacque. Price, 15 cents.

No. 35. Child's Drawers and Underwaist, with high or low neck Cut in sizes 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 years. Size 5 years will require 1½ yards of 36-inch material and 1½ yards of lace or embroidery edging. If the waist is desired made of canton flannel, ½ yard will be required and 1 yard of 36-inch muslin for the drawers.

Price, 15 cents.

Underwear for little children need not be elaborate in design or in trimmings, but must be made of the very best material obtainable and finished in the neatest possible method. All seams should be covered or felled, the button holes firm and even and buttons sewed on securely, in fact, greater care should be exercised in their underwear than in their frocks.

PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS
Are 10 and 15 cents
None Higher

Child's Drawers and Waist No. 35.

BEAUTY CULTURE IN ANCIENT ROME

The Apple of Paris

Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for names of shops where toilet articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply, and state the page and date.

Beauty was so all-essential to the happiness of women in classic days that it is not wonderful they neglected no means to attain to it and keep it. Many hours in the day were given up to the duties of the toilet among women of high rank in the Roman Empire, surounded as they were by slaves ready to follow their slightest behests, and to whom, if history speaks truly, they were not overkind. While buying any wares that might be brought into the dressing-rooms, their hand-maidens continued the paring of nails and due attention to the same, the arranging of tresses, and kindred cares.

We have much to learn from many of their methods. For example parsley was eaten by them with great assiduity as a mouth cleanser. Honey boiled in wine and aniseed was a more ambitious and no less successful breath sweetener; pastels of myrtle were employed for the same purpose. Silver tongs and a knife were used both for toe and finger nails, and great was the art of the polisher who was kept for this purpose only. Nobody in those days cut her own nails; women who had not skilled slaves employed a barber. Perfection in this point was one of the thirty beauties which the poets ascribed to Helen of Troy. Long, soft tapering fingers were highly prized, and no art neglected to bring about this object. Gesture was a necessary acompaniment to conversation then, so that the hand was much *en évidence*. Various kinds of herb decoctions and juices were employed to beautify the fingers. Pliny did not disdain to give recipes for removing any undesired substance from the nails and their surroundings; a sponge dipped in vinegar was always a preparatory process.

WOMAN'S CROWNING BEAUTY

Beautiful and luxuriant hair is, comparatively speaking, rather rare. The reason for this is not far to seek. By far too little attention is paid to the cultivation of her tresses by the average woman. On her complexion she is generally willing to expend both time and care, but her hair is often left to take care of itself. To keep the hair in perfect order a good shampoo once a month is absolutely necessary. An excellent and inexpensive shampoo powder can be prepared at home in the following way:

* * *

Shave half a bar of pure white castile soap into a quart of hot water, add to it a large teaspoonful of powdered borax and a pint of bay rum. Rub this well into the roots of the hair with gentle friction, rinse out all the soap with warm water, and after it is quite dry rub a very little rose oil into the roots. This treatment will give the hair a beautiful silky appearance.

* * *

When the hair appears dry and lifeless after its regular washing, it is a sign that it needs a little tonic, and this can be given it by mixing two teaspoonfuls of castor-oil and the same quantity of glycerin into a four-ounce bottle with enough alcohol to cut the oil. Shake the mixture until it is thoroughly mixed and massage a few drops into the roots of the hair with the tips of the fingers.

* * *

To keep the hair glossy and bright it should be well brushed every night with long even strokes of the brush and a strengthening lotion frictioned into it occasionally. An ounce of cantharides mixed with six ounces of castor-oil scented with Eau de Cologne and rubbed into the roots occasionally, is beneficial both to the growth and appearance.

NEVER NEGLECT THE TEETH

Tartar on a tooth can be easily and painlessly removed without the aid of a dentist by the use of a little magnesia. Moisten the toothbrush in warm water, and dip it into the magnesia; rub on the tooth or teeth as required, and after two or three applications it will have completely disappeared. For the teeth, brushing with a good tooth powder and soft warm water every night and morning is absolutely essential if they are to be kept in perfect condition. An excellent plan is to brush them occasionally—say, once in five or six weeks—with very finely powdered pumice-stone. This must not be indulged in oftener than the time specified, or the enamel on the teeth will be injured, but now and again it is of great assistance in keeping them clean and white. Sound teeth depend largely upon the general health and constitution, but many people permanently ruin what should have been a good set by misusing their teeth. Biting cotton, biting one's nails, etc., must end by injuring the enamel at the edges of the teeth, and thus not only spoil the appearance, but encourage premature decay. Never allow the toothbrush to be too hard as a very stiff brush is likely to irritate the gums and injure the enamel. When the teeth feel loose, as is sometimes the case, especially if a bad chill has been taken, the gums should be painted with sal volatile, a fine camel's hair brush being used. Great care must be taken that the sal volatile does not come in contact with the lips, or blistering will be the result.

SCARS ON THE FACE

It is popularly supposed that scars when once made on the skin are indelible but the careful use of a mild antiseptic will frequently work wonders. A piece of absorbent cotton soaked in a lotion made by mixing the following ingredients together should be left on the face as long as possible at a time: Salicylic acid, 12 grams; borax ½ oz.; glycerin, 3 drams; rosewater 6 oz. Several applications will remove traces of smallpox, burns, and any other disfigurement. It is said to be infallible, but it is certainly worth trying.

FOR SLEEPLESSNESS

The woman who suffers from sleeplessness will have inroads made upon her beauty, and to avoid it, let her take a glass of warm milk just before going to bed. It must not be drunk straight off, but sipped slowly—after getting in bed if possible. This is one of the surest ways of inducing sleep. If milk is not liked, let her take weak cocoa. Avoid tea and strong coffee after dinner, as both are apt to keep one awake at night.

WHY SUFFER?

For a woman to suffer from corns in these enlightened days is to confess herself negligent in securing the benefits that surround her. Right at hand is obtainable a sort of relief which instantly eases and permanently cures. This consists in thin chamois wafers which draw out the offending corn, restore the tissues to their natural condition, and add new flesh to that part of the foot. If you have been suffering from these annoyances of the flesh, why not seek this relief which is procurable by mail and affords such immunity from pain?

LOVE'S WAY

Guard your hearts, and pray be chary;
Love's abroad, a witching fairy,
Seeking every heart to capture
With his sweet, alluring rapture.

Think to sigh not? Foolish notion!
Love is like a magic potion,
Which o'ercomes, without assistance,
In a trice, the best resistance.

They why warn you? What a question!
That was Cupid's own suggestion,
To ensnare you, by thus slily
Hinting caution. Love is wily!

He would have you be contriving
To withstand his siege and striving,
For a heart which thus seems shielded,
Always is the soonest yielded!

F. BUCKLEY

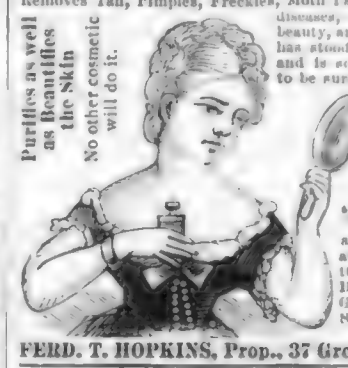
A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin diseases, and every Blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 58 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made.

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin

No other cosmetic will do it.



Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canada and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

SEE FOR YOURSELF

how clear, clean, and healthy your complexion will appear—and how powerless the winter winds will be to cause chaps, roughness, or other facial blemishes—if you will use that most healthful of all beautifiers—

LABLACHE FACE POWDER

Refuse substitutes. They may be dangerous. Flesh, White, Pink, or Cream. 50c. a box of druggists or by mail. *Send 10c. for sample.*

Ben. Levy & Co., Dept. O 125 Kingston Street, Boston

A PERFECT FIGURE Free

The Secret FREE for a Beautiful Bust and a Perfect Figure.

Full information how to develop the bust 6 inches will be sent you free, in plain sealed package, also new Beauty Book, photos from life, and testimonials from many prominent society ladies, who have used this safe, sure and rapid method. Inclose stamp to pay postage.

AURUM CO., Dept. 1528, 70 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

DARKEN YOUR GRAY HAIR

DUBY'S OZARK HERBS restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. PACKAGE MAKES ONE PINT. It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse or wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents

OZARK HERB CO., Block 32, St. Louis, Mo.

A PEEP INSIDE WILL MAKE YOU BEAUTIFUL

For old and young alike. Something entirely new. Learn how to retain your youth, improve your personal appearance and make yourself more attractive. If you would be beautiful, send your name and address today and we will mail the above booklet to you absolutely free.

ANNA AYERS

Dept. 44-17 Quincy St., CHICAGO, ILL.

"SKINEASE" REMOVES WRINKLES

Dainty little medicated strips of "SKINEASE" placed over the wrinkles at night and you see a difference in the morning. Wrinkles are not natural, but due to contracted muscles alone. "SKINEASE" rests the muscles by holding them at their proper tension until restored. The effect is wonderful, MAKING THE FACE 10 YEARS YOUNGER IN A NIGHT. Full size package 50c. To convince you that it will absolutely remove wrinkles and skin furrows, I will send a trial package for 10 cents. Address MARIE D. DeGRUCHY, 6330 Delmar Boulevard, ST. LOUIS, MO.

WARM FEET

The greatest comfort and luxury of modern days; magnetic fire under your feet; the greatest life-protector known; your feet keep warm all the time, even if standing in water, snow and ice. Send stamp for book of information.

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., Chicago, Ill.
189 Mentor Bldg., State & Monroe Sts.

DREAMY EYES

Would you improve your looks? Allah-Ahim, an Oriental lady's harmless liquid preparation gives long, silky eyelashes, beautifully arched brows and to the eye that soft, limpid, dreamy effect men much admire. [illegible] society ladies endorse it. 50c and $1.00. Liberal sample bottle 25 cents. ALLAH NHIM CO., 66 Broadway, N. Y., Room 1301.

Hair on Face, Neck and Arms

PERMANENTLY REMOVED BY

Dr. Stryker's Magic Powder

Will not injure the most delicate skin. Leaves the surface smooth as velvet. Easily applied. 25c. and $1.00 per bottle. Samples, 25c. Agents wanted. Dr. P. R. STRYKER, 156 Fifth Avenue, Room 614, New York City

FASHIONS FOR GIRLS

Blouse Dress No. 1220

No. 1220. Girls' Blouse Dress, of cream white mohair, having a straight gathered skirt sewn to a fitted waist. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 5 yards 27-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1404 is a Misses' Shirt-waist. An attractive shirt-waist suit of tan linen trimmed with hand-embroidered bands of contrasting linen. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1405 is a Misses' Skirt, cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. The entire shirt-waist suit requires 7¼ yards 36-inch material and 7½ yards insertion for the medium size. Price, 15 cents.

Shirt-waist Suit. Waist No. 1404. Skirt No. 1405.

White French flannel developed this smart blouse suit.

No. 1575 is a Misses' Blouse. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1576 is a Misses' Skirt. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.

Price, 15 cents.

For medium size of this entire costume, 8 yards of 32-inch material.

No. 1298. Girl's Blouse Dress. Consisting of an eleven-gored skirt and a blouse waist with sailor collar. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 12 years requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material.

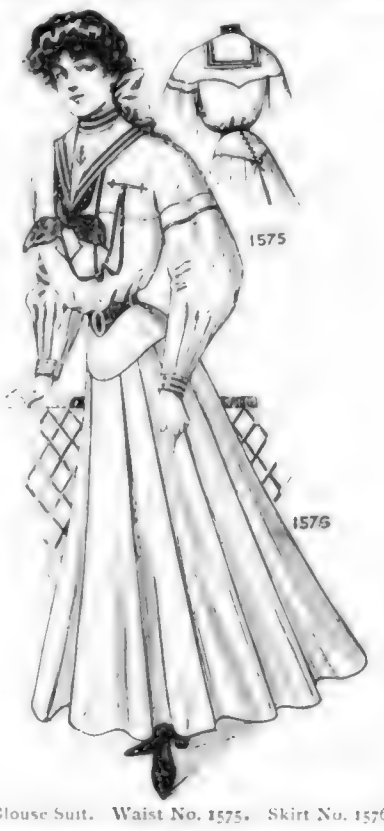
Price, 15 cents.

No. 1560. Misses' Shirt-waist. Without lining and closed in the back. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1561. Misses' Plaited Suspender Skirt, in fifteen gores. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.

Price, 15 cents.

The medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material for waist



Blouse Suit. Waist No. 1575. Skirt No. 1576

and 4½ yards of 42-inch material for skirt. These numbers illustrate a pretty shirt-waist suit, in suspender effect.

No. 1219. Misses' Shirt-waist Suit, consisting of a shirt-waist without lining and a seven-gored

Blouse Suit No. 1298

skirt with an inverted plait at back. Cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 years requires 7 yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1372. Misses' Tucked Waist closed in the back. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1401. Misses' Five-Gored Tucked Skirt. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

The entire costume requires 8 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.

No. 1299. Girl's Dress. Made of bias plaid and having two graduated box plaits in front of skirt. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 14 years requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1301. Girls' Dress having a

Shirt-waist Suit. Waist No. 1560. Skirt No. 1561

five-gored kilted skirt, and waist laid in lengthwise plaits in graduated height. Cut in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 years requires 4¾ yards of 36-inch material. Cashmeres, albatross, challis, Henrietta, wool veiling and similar fabrics are desirable.

Price, 15 cents.

Shirt-waist Suit No. 1219

MATERIALS FOR GIRLS' DRESSES.

For early Spring wear, girls' dresses will be developed in Henrietta, challis, cashmere, albatross and wool veiling. Ribbon and silk

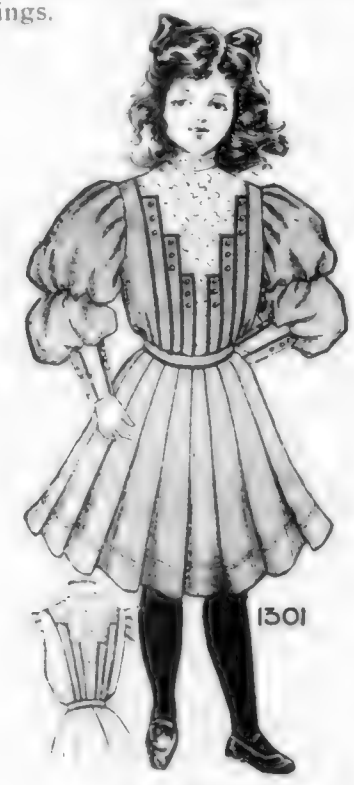
Shirt-waist Suit. Waist No 1372. Skirt No. 1401

braid will be used extensively for trimming.

Tub dresses will be decorated

Dress No. 1299

with hand embroidery in self and contrasting shades of mercerized thread. Hand embroidery will have first place in the list of trimmings.



Dress No. 1301

For Beauty and Health

The Home Doctor

These recipes are not guaranteed, but are published upon the recommendations of the contributors, who vouch for their efficacy and reliability.

REMOVING SPLINTERS

Mothers will be glad to know that splinters of wood or glass which cannot be removed with a fine needle can be very easily taken out by pouring a wide-mouthed bottle full of boiling hot water and holding it firmly against the flesh where the splinter is. The steam will draw the flesh down and a little additional pressure will take out the splinter. This is an easy method and a very satisfactory one also. M. P.

RECIPE FOR COUGH SYRUP

This time of the year, when children have coughs and colds so much, every mother ought to have a simple cough syrup which she knows is good and also harmless. I have one that has been used in our family for years which I will give. It is recommended by an old physician: 5c. worth of horehound leaves, 5c. worth wild cherry bark; put in 1 qt. water. Boil down to 1 pt.; strain and add 2 lbs. white sugar, the juice of 3 lemons, and 1 teaspoonful of alum. Boil to a syrup. This is excellent.

Mrs. H. E. S.

FOR ACUTE INDIGESTION

Take a cupful of hot water that has been boiled and add 20 drops of peppermint and a pinch of bicarbonate of soda. Take it hot and you will feel the result. L. E. C.

FOR TIRED FEET

If the feet are simply tender and unaccustomed to much work, a simple and thoroughly reliable remedy is to take a piece of dry castile soap, turn the stockings wrong side out, put the hand beneath the sole of the stocking and rub it vigorously with the dry castile bar. Any one who wears stockings that have been treated in this way will promptly discover that the relief afforded much more than compensates for the trouble. L. T.

SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

(Personally tried and found more than satisfactory.)

Four tablespoonfuls of burdock seed and 1 pt. of boiling water. Steep on the back of the stove for four hours. Strain and keep in a cool place. Take a wineglassful before each meal.

Mrs. W.

ECONOMICAL COLD CREAM

With the advent of Winter and chapped hands, my cold cream so economical and easy to make, may prove helpful. It is excellent for cuts and burns also. The rule is: 1 cupful of melted mutton tallow; 3 tablespoonfuls of olive or sweet oil; 1 tablespoonful of spirits of camphor; 1 teaspoonful of carbolic acid. Beat with a fork until frothy; scent with oil of bergamot, if desired. Pour into small jars. Keep one on the pantry shelf for burns.

L. A. H.

LAME BACKS

A sure cure for any lameness such as a lame back, lame knees, etc., is to steep wormwood leaves in good strong cider vinegar and apply as hot as possible, binding it on, leaves and all, as a poultice and letting it remain until cold. A little saltpetre should be added to the vinegar and leaves while steeping. A second poultice may be made and applied if necessary, but one application is sufficent for any ordinary case. A friend of father's had such a lame back he could hardly walk with the aid of a cane. One application cured him.

M. P.

FOR EMERGENCIES

Borax is a very excellent home cure to have in the house against emergencies that may arrive. A solution of salt water and borax used as a gargle and to lave the throat and tonsils with, is excellent in case of throat irritation or sore throat. The use of borax is also a preventive against fevers and contagious illnesses. For burns, dip cloths in borax water and cover the burns. Be careful to exclude the air in putting them on and off. Borax is very cooling and healing. For a cough, slowly dissolve a little powdered borax on the tongue. It will instantly stop coughing and will relieve ulcer in the throat. N. P.

OLD-FASHIONED COUGH SYRUP

I beg leave to enclose an old remedy—domestic, tried and true—for coughs and colds. The following is the recipe. If properly made it will cure a cold on the chest: 1 cupful of molasses, 2 tablespoonfuls of dark brown sugar, ½ of a lemon, cut fine; let all boil over a slow fire until it begins to thicken. Remove from the fire; add 1 tablespoonful of glycerin and vinegar enough to make it taste sharp. Take a teaspoonful whenever you cough. Butter can be used instead of glycerin, but as glycerin has a very healing and soothing effect, I think it the best. This syrup is fine for children or for adults.

Mrs. H. D. B.

TO PREVENT A "RUN-AROUND"

At the first feeling of soreness pick with a needle until the callous skin is all loosened, then shave it off with a sharp knife and apply turpentine freely. It is a sure preventive. S. R.

TO CHECK DIARRHOEA

To check flux or diarrhœa have prepared by a druggist the following recipe: 1 oz. fluid extract of rhubarb, 5 drops of oil of peppermint, ½ dr. (1-16 oz.) of bicarbonate of potash, syrup 1½ oz. Dose, 1 teaspoonful every hour for an adult.

Mrs. H. L. P.

SALVE FOR BURNS AND FROST-BITES

Equal parts of turpentine, sweet oil and beeswax. Melt the oil and wax together and when a little cool add the turpentine and stir till cold. This keeps them evenly mixed. Apply by spreading on a soft, thin cloth. For burns, this has no equal, rarely leaving a scar, even when the blister has been rubbed off. L. E. A.

A VALUABLE LINIMENT

A distinguished Scotch physician (the originator of Paracamphor) gave this recipe as a valuable liniment to be used in all cases of cuts bruises, inflamed conditions, sore throat or chest,—in fact, in nearly *all* cases of an inflammatory condition. It is cheap and simple in results. Fill a pint bottle with the best coal-oil. Put into this 5 cents' worth of gum camphor. When dissolved, it is ready for use. Rub on freely and cover with a cloth saturated with the liniment. Relief follows almost immediately. Mrs. M. Le G.

Why Is Friday Considered Unlucky?

Several notable events having occurred on Friday go far to dispelling the idea that it is an unlucky day.

The London *Times*, the first newspaper printed by steam, was first printed on Friday, November 28, 1814.

The laying of the Atlantic cable was completed on Friday, July 27, 1866.

The Berlin Treaty was signed on Friday, July 13, 1878.

Columbus discovered America on Friday, June 13, 1492.

George Washington was born on Friday, February 22, 1732.

The motion for the declaration of independence by the United States was first brought forward on Friday, July 7, 1776. By the majority of Americans the day of ill-omen is regarded as being a lucky one, and, for that reason is frequently selected for weddings.

Many celebrated men have first seen the light on Friday including Gabriel Fahrenheit, the inventor of the thermometer; Edgar Allen Poe, Isaac Newton, Charles the Bold of Burgundy—at one time the richest sovereign in Europe; Thomas Sutton, who saved England from the Spanish Armada; Spurgeon, the great preacher; and statesmen, in Disraeli, Bismarck and Gladstone.

Henry VIII. also gave Cabot his commission which led to the discovery of North America on a Friday. The Stamp Act was repealed on Friday, March 18, 1776.

Photo fo Mrs. Gervaise Graham, by Tonneson, Chicago, November 5, 1905.

Kosmeo

The Beauty Maker

Is Different From All Other Face Preparations

I am a grandmother with grandchildren old enough to go to school. Daily for 16 years I have used my Kosmeo. It cleanses the pores thoroughly, and makes the skin feel all alive and glowing. It gives health to the skin and you feel and see the effects instantly. It gradually closes coarse pores and refines a coarse skin. It prevents wrinkles which result from dryness of the skin.

Kosmeo Makes the Skin Sun and Wind Proof

Apply it just before going out of doors and your skin will not tan, burn or freckle; neither will it become rough or chapped by the harsh, spring winds.

If you will use Kosmeo through this spring and summer, as directed in the Kosmeo booklet, you will admit that it is the best complexion preserver you ever tried. Your skin will be smooth and clear and without the usual freckles, tan and other blemishes. Kosmeo agrees with every skin, child's, woman's and man's. It never promotes a growth of hair on the face.

Nearly all druggists sell Kosmeo, Price 50c. (One Size Only.) If your druggist has it, buy it of him, but write to me for a Kosmeo booklet and for special advice about your complexion, if you wish it.

Price of Kosmeo 50 Cents

If your druggist does not sell Kosmeo, send me his name and 50 cts. and I will send you a jar by mail.

If you would like to try **Kosmeo** before buying a full size jar, write to me giving your druggist's name and I will send you **a sample free.**

Mrs. Gervaise Graham

1299 Michigan Av. Chicago, Ill.

Our Helping Hand

Contributions for this department will be gladly received, and if they contain useful suggestions couched in 125 words will be published for the competition. Rules and remedies are not guaranteed, except on the representation of the writers. Prizes will be awarded immediately after publication. All original items will be published, if possible, but none of the unsuccessful ones will be returned.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding, we desire to emphasize the fact that we cannot return MSS. sent for this department which have proved ineligible. Naturally, only three of the hundreds of paragraphs sent us each month are successful, and as we cannot undertake to return the remainder, we endeavor to publish them in some other department of the magazine rather than consign so many really valuable items to the waste basket. Among those received for this number the competition has resulted as follows:

The first prize of $5.00 has been awarded to Hattie L. Ashley, 2261 South Broadway, Denver, Col.; the second prize of $2.00 to Miss Maud W. Cowley, Sizerville, Cameron County Pa.; and the third prize of one year's subscription to the PICTORIAL REVIEW to Miss Ella H. Stratton, Hopkinton, Mass.

FIRST PRIZE

HOW TO MAKE A TOUGH STEAK TENDER

The Italians prepare tough steak by basting it with oil; so spread your steak with olive oil, instead of beating it to bruise the fibres, which lets the juice run out into the fire. Let it remain an hour or so in the oil before cooking. Broil quickly so that each side will be thoroughly charred, then prop up your broiler so as to be a little further from the fire for the slower heating through. That cooks the inside juices without losing them. Melt a bit of butter in 2 tablespoonfuls of vinegar and pour it over the steak while hot. This finishes the "tendering" process and makes appetizing gravy. You can substitute lemon juice for the vinegar if you prefer

SECOND PRIZE

A PERFECT LIGHT

Most people who use common kerosene lamps or lanterns for the kitchen think they have done all they can do to secure a perfect light by keeping them well filled with oil and a per[illegible] chimney, but there is still one thing more to do to obtain [illegible] lantern will [illegible] wick and [illegible] twice [illegible] will reward [illegible] efforts.

THIRD PRIZE

A [illegible]

Yes, I have the [illegible] and I will tell you [illegible] thick brown paper of the [illegible] several sheets of it, and [illegible] of stuff or cloth just a little [illegible] the paper. Bind these together at the back with a strip of wide coat braid, sewing thoroughly. In the book thus made paste your "helps." I find that one of these books is not enough for the many good things contained in the PICTORIAL REVIEW, so I have several of them. It is a surer and handier way of keeping them than by preserving the whole magazines, but I am sending in two subscriptions this year and mean to have one set bound.

HONORABLE MENTION

TO BONE A CHICKEN OR TURKEY

Use a sharp pointed knife and slit the skin of the whole fowl down the back from neck to oil-bag. Cut and scrape off close to the bones all the meat and skin. Scrape, after joining the leg, thigh and wing bones, the last joint of the wing cut off and be careful of the skin of the second joint. When you have removed the skeleton and entrails, save all of the giblets. Make an ordinary filling of bread, butter the dark part of the meat and giblets. Fill out wherever the bones have been taken out and shape up nicely sewing the skin all down the back. Bake until done, basting with salt water and butter. Draw out the threads carefully when done and serve either hot or cold. This is excellent. You may use the white part of the meat for chicken salad, and the bones make fine soup.

Mrs. W. E. B.

A BOOK FOR CLIPPINGS

Buy six large envelopes 4x9 inches. Cut the headings from your PICTORIAL REVIEWS, such as "The Housewife" and others, baste these on the outside of the envelopes, cut appropriate clippings for each, and put them inside. Take colored or white linen and cut a trifle larger than the envelopes, embroider cornerwise a small spray of any flower in the natural colors; diagonally across, at the bottom outline the word "Clippings" in the same color. This will be the front cover. On the back cover embroider initials or a spray corresponding with the front cover. Line with white, buttonhole it all round the raw edges, fold, punch three holes through the back, buttonhole, place the envelope inside, tie with two ribbons. These are big sellers at bazars and advertise the PICTORIAL REVIEW.

Mme. M. J. H.

FOR OLD SEALERS

When bottling fruit, etc., in sealers, it so often happens especially in bottles used more than once, that the screw top does not fit or screws on [illegible] a final turn sets it loose [illegible] If you will try, as soon as your bottle is full, putting the glass top on, (seeing first that it is not chipped at all) holding it down tightly, wiping away the overflow of syrup round the bottle, and placing one or two layers of newspaper or more if necessary, over the top so that they come well down the sides, then screwing the top on, you will find that it will make an otherwise useless bottle as good as a new one.

M. H.

TO REMOVE WRINKLES FROM SLEEVES

Cut the sleeves from a cast-off garment, stuff them closely with cotton, curled hair or excelsior, tie the ends with old ribbons, and when you hang up a dainty waist, insert them into its sleeves, pinning at the top to hold them in. They will save much pressing and prevent silk ones from splitting untimely.

M. L. F.

LAXATIVE FRUIT BONBONS

Cover ⅓ oz. of senna leaves with 1 pt. of cold water and place on the back of the range, allowing it to simmer—not boil—for half an hour. Strain from the leaves, and in this water place 1 lb. of prunes that have been soaked for an hour or two. Place again on the back of the range, and let it remain until the water is absorbed into the prunes. When cool remove the seeds, and fill with equal parts of figs, dates and Brazil nuts, chopped finely. Spread out to dry, and then arrange in little boxes. A palatable and efficient sweetmeat.

C. B. C.

INSOLES FOR SHOES

Take men's old felt hats, using the crown, and cut insoles for your shoes for Winter. You will find great comfort in them and will have no cold feet. Cut them the shape of the shoe soles. Only soft hats can be used.

M. S. R.

TO RENOVATE A CHIFFON HAT

The hat, which the writer renovated, was a velvet one faced with folds of chiffon. Take a wet sponge and brush the wrinkled folds until they are in their original places; then lay a damp cloth over all the chiffon surface. If the cloth is left on the hat until it is entirely dry the chiffon will look like new

J. E. M.

A SECRET FOR CLEANSING

In cleaning soiled articles in gasoline it is best to use the gasoline hot. This is a secret of professional cleansers well worth knowing. The gasoline is easily and safely heated by placing the receptacle containing it in a larger one containing hot water. The gasoline will quickly become very hot. Let the soiled articles soak for an hour, covering all with a thick cloth to prevent evaporation. Wash in the usual way, using a little mild soap if very badly soiled, afterwards rinsing in clear warm gasoline and hanging it outdoors to air. If any odor is left, pressing with a warm iron will remove it. Let the gasoline stand, covered, to settle, when it can be poured off and used again.

Mrs. A. B. W.

A PICTURE MAT

One of the most beautiful picture mats that I ever saw was made of the dispised milkweed. Dry the pods carefully, remove the inside, and scrape the seeds off before separating. Have ready a thick brown paper mat of the desired size. Spread this with starch paste and press the fluffs on regularly, beginning at the inside, and letting the fluffs project over the edge of the paper. When finished and dry, frame as with any mat. If properly done you will be pleased with the unique and pleasing effect.

E. H. S.

FUR TANNING

This is a very simple, easy, but satisfactory method. Apply to the flesh side when fresh, and wet a mixture containing two parts of saltpetre and one part of alum, finely pulverized and sprinkled over every part. Double in, flesh to flesh, roll up tightly, and let it lie for two days; then with a dull knife remove the flesh and fat on the skin, if any has been left. When the skin is half dry commence rubbing, and work the skin until dry. The skin will be very white, nice and pliable and the hair firmly set.

N. P.

QUEEN SALAD

Chop finely 2 good-sized apples. Immediately squeeze over the apple the juice from 1 lemon. Mix the above with 1 bunch of celery, finely chopped. Boil 1 cup of milk, and thicken with 1 tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a little milk. Mix well together 1 beaten egg, 2 teaspoonfuls of sugar, 1 of salt, and ½ of a teaspoonful of dry mustard, and a small pinch of cayenne pepper. Pour this into the hot milk, a little at a time, stirring constantly. When smooth take off the fire and add 1 tablespoonful of both olive oil (or butter) and vinegar. When cool pour over the celery and apples. This is the best salad I have ever eaten.

Mrs. A. McC.

PROTECT YOUR BED-CLOTHING

A good way to protect comfortables and all heavy and unwashable bed-clothing which are used during the Winter months is the following: Take a piece of muslin or calico the length of the comfortable across the end used for the head of the bed, 18 or 20 inches wide. Bind this on so as to extend the same on both sides. Fold in the ends and sew them in order to hold it firm and to its place. Next Spring remove the strip and you will be surprised to find how fresh and clean your comfortables have been kept while so long in use. In this way a worsted comfortable can be used for years without becoming but very little soiled.

R. T.

ONION SMELL

To remove the smell of onions from the hands mix a little mustard and water and use as a wash for the hands after peeling the onions. This is an excellent and easy way to remove the disagreeable odor

M. P.

Domestic Servants

Suggestions for Reform. Chapter II

By One of Them

IF a servant summon up courage to ask for an extra hour or so, or even for late leave to go to a theatre, why should mistresses be shocked, and still more, why should they refuse? An extra hour would often enable a girl to go somewhere profitable, whereas the allotted time is only just long enough to walk about the streets with nothing to do, and there is very little attraction in that when one is tired, and has already been on one's feet too long. What is duller than to take a walk alone with no object in view? Who can wonder if girls make undesirable acquaintances? I wish to emphasize my opinion that it is not late hours that work the mischief; it is the two or three hours that are to be spent on nothing definite, and are seldom long enough to do anything definite in. I wonder how mistresses would feel could they be in their servants' place; could they know that they had done their work conscientiously, and that they now would so like a few hours off, perhaps to go home, perhaps to visit a friend, or even for sheer pleasure and amusement, and to ask and be refused only for a mistress's caprice or indolence? Is it any wonder if a girl says next morning that she wishes to leave?

In some places, again, no matter how little a girl gets out, she must go to church. Don't always ask your servants if they have been to church, or try to force them to go. If a girl wants to go, she will go; and if she does not, no matter how many rules are made, she will stay away. If a girl is untrustworthy, it will not make her less so to question her actions, and a trustworthy girl feels hurt and annoyed under cross-questioning, and decides that if ever she has the chance she will get out of the one calling where such things are customary. Besides, unwilling church-going is not free service, and will probably prove more of a curse than a blessing, and the end of it will be that as soon as the girl is a free agent she will never enter any place of worship at all. And then, do not forget that many girls are in real want of fresh air, so that church time should be extra to, and not instead of, other hours of freedom.

But I think the worst drawback of all is that of the social position. A domestic servant is looked down upon by everyone, and her position is held to be lower than that of a girl in any kind of business, no matter how small—a poor compliment to the mistresses, could they but see it so, for a servant is naturally influenced by the people she associates with and by her surroundings. I know I once wanted to go to a holiday home with some girls I had known all my life, and who were in a small sort of business; and yet, because I was a servant, I alone could not get in. I was told that the home at that season was for young ladies (!) in business, and that I was only eligible later on, when I did not happen to be free. It showed the sort of valuation a servant is held in. Does it not stand to reason that if a girl has a choice in the matter she will take up some occupation where she is not looked down upon? Yet girls in business are often not as well educated as a servant, nor are they used to anything like the refinements of a servant's life. And the social disability does not end with the years of service; a girl in business has a better chance of marrying into a fair position. Social distinctions are finely drawn in all classes, and the servant is apt to find herself always on the lower side of every line.

And the servant has very few opportunities of making friends. The business girl has a club to which she may go in her time off, and she sits in a room with cheerful company, and even in her ordinary time off she has some room to sit in away from the sight or the remains of her work. But the servant has no place except the kitchen, and unlike the business girl, cannot arrange her own bedroom.

Useful Devices

By Jeanette Young

A ZINC-COVERED TABLE

While not being a "discovery" in the true sense of the word, still to me my zinc-covered table has been a discovery of a new and most valuable addition to my many comfortable kitchen conveniences.

I purchased a long, narrow kitchen table, had my carpenter saw off the over-hanging top to within one inch of the frame, then had the plumber cover the top with zinc, nailing it carefully under the overhang so no sharp edges remained to catch clothing or dishcloth upon. Things hot from the oven can be set right on it to serve, or to cool, and after a month's use I do not see how I ever kept house without it.

I also had my shelf of grilled iron-work on my range covered with zinc, for from steam or dust it would leave its mark on the plates placed upon it to warm, which in turn left black rings on the tablecloth. Now if wiped off once a day with a damp cloth, it is immaculate.

CLEANING GALVANIZED WARE

In my experience, I find that if the coal-buckets and garbage-cans of galvanized iron are cleaned once a week with boiling soda-water, then thoroughly dried, they last much longer and are much pleasanter to handle.

A VEGETABLE BIN

Among other conveniences designed for my kitchen is a small vegetable bin, which is made just the right size to roll under my kitchen table, thus occupying only unused space. It does away with all boxes and baskets which take up shelf or pantry floor-room, and it is fashioned as follows: 34 inches long, 17 inches wide and 11 inches high in front, slanting back and upwards to 15 inches high at the back; the cover is 11½ inches wide and has a handle to lift it with, and the bin is mounted on castors.

Inside it is divided into three compartments, the centre one is the narrowest and is used for onions, while the ones on either side are for white and sweet potatoes, respectively.

THE IRON-RUST STAIN

For removing iron-rust, take a small basin of boiling water, dip the stained part into it, and then stretch tightly over the basin. Sprinkle with salts of sorrel, and rub well into the stain; use a piece of stick or rag to do this, as salts of sorrel is most poisonous. Allow it to steam for a short time with the salts on it, when the stain should entirely disappear.

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to receive prepaid, **FREE TO TRY,** a regular Dollar pair of Magic Foot Drafts and valuable new book (in colors) on rheumatism.

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If you have rheumatism cut out this free dollar coupon and send it to us with your name and address plainly written on the blank lines. Return mail will bring you—free to try—a Dollar pair of the famous Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan cure for rheumatism. They are curing very bad cases of every kind of rheumatism, both chronic and acute, no matter how severe. They are curing cases of 30 and 40 years' suffering, after doctors and baths and medicines had failed. Send us the coupon today. When the Drafts come, try them. If you are satisfied with the benefit received—then you can send us One Dollar. If not, we take your simple say so, and the Drafts cost you absolutely nothing. Aren't they worth trying on that basis? Our faith is strong that they will cure you, so cut out and send the coupon today to Magic Foot Draft Co., 333N Oliver Bldg. Jackson, Mich. Send no money—just the coupon.

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THE BUTCHER POLISH CO., 358 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

Our No. 3 Reviver is a superior finish for kitchen and piazza floors.

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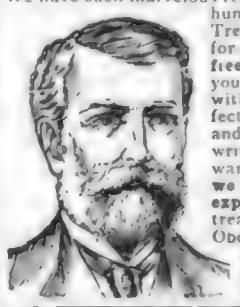
We have such marvelous records of reductions effected in hundreds of cases with the Kresslin Treatment, that we have decided for a limited period only, to give **free trial treatments.** Reduce your weight **five pounds a week,** without dieting or exercising. Perfectly harmless, pleasant; easy and quick results. No starving, no wrinkles or discomfort. We don't want you to take our word for this, **we will prove it to you at our own expense.** Write to-day for free trial treatment and illustrated book on Obesity. **It costs you nothing.** Address DR. BROMLEY CO., **Department 17M, 108 Fulton Street, New York City.**



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Climates wear out. Smokes, Sprays and "Specifics" relieve only temporarily: they cannot cure. Our CONSTITUTIONAL treatment, founded 1883, permanently eliminates the CAUSE of Asthma and Hay Fever, so that nothing brings back the old symptoms or attacks. Write for BOOK 19, containing reports of many illustrative cases that have STAYED CURED for years. Mailed FREE. Write

P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

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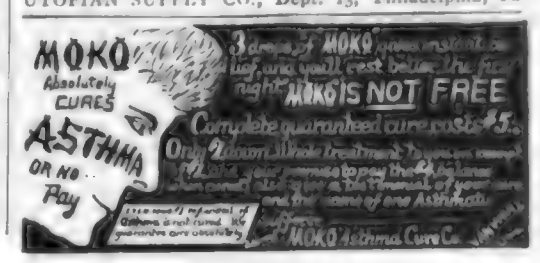

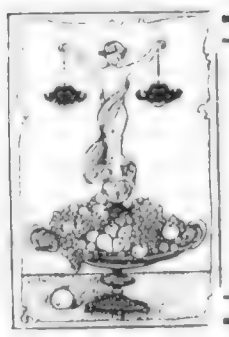

Excellent Tested Receipts

For Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner

(Contributed)

FILLED FISH

GET a nice large trout, cut it in slices, then remove the skin and save the bones to put in the kettle to keep the fish from burning. Chop the fish with onions and a little soaked bread, add one egg to hold it together; season with salt and pepper. Make it into balls and put back in the skin. Slice an onion in the gravy and boil for half an hour. Then set it away to cook. J. N.

BAKED FLANK STEAK

FRY in butter until brown a flank of medium thickness. Salt and pepper it, and place in a roaster, pouring over it the butter. Slice some onions, spread them over the top of the flank, and salt and pepper them. On top of the onions heap up some tomatoes. Fresh tomatoes are better, but if you have none use the canned, adding the juice. Season them. Bake from 2½ to 3 hours. The meat should be perfectly tender and the tomatoes brown. Add water while baking if it shows signs of becoming dry. Make the gravy (using water in place of milk) and pour it around the meat on the platter.

Mrs. R. S. Van V.

THREE WAYS OF PREPARING CABBAGE

NO. 1—Shred a good solid cabbage with a sharp knife, and when ready to use pour over it 1 cupful of sugar and 1 cupful of vinegar. Toss lightly that the sugar may be thoroughly mixed through, and it is ready for use. No. 2—Cut one cabbage finely with a sharp knife, put in a skillet, and add 1 cupful of vinegar, 1 cupful of sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter or drippings, pepper and salt to taste; cook for half an hour. If the vinegar is very strong use less of it. No. 3—Chop finely 1 head of cabbage. Boil, and when tender drain, then take 1½ cupfuls of milk, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, 3 tablespoonfuls of flour, pepper and salt; cook and pour over the hot cabbage and you will have a very appetizing dish. When carefully done it is very white and pretty. L. E. A.

FINE ROLLS

(This receipt took the prize at the County Fair in Newcastle, Pa.)

TAKE one large potato, boil and wash the same as for bread; add 1 pt. of warm water, a heaping teaspoonful of salt, ½ cupful of sugar, 1 heaping tablespoonful of lard, and flour enough to form a batter. Set in a warm place over night. In the morning stiffen the same as for bread, only not quite so stiff. Let it rise in a warm place a few hours, roll out about ½ an inch thick, cut a little larger around than a biscuit, butter one edge, fold over, and when quite light bake for 15 minutes. They should rise to twice their heights before putting in the oven.

Mrs. A. T.

LIGHT BREAD

THE yeast: Stir 1 pt. of cornmeal into 1 qt. of warm water. When the water rises on top drain into a pitcher; add a pinch of salt, ½ teaspoonful of soda, 1 teaspoonful of sugar, 1 pt. of warm water, and flour enough to make a good batter. Place it in a vessel of warm water. Keep warm until the yeast comes to the top of the pitcher, stirring occasionally.

The Bread: Sift the flour, stir in a tablespoonful of baking powder, ½ cupful lard, and the yeast. Stir until stiff. Knead well, and make into loaves. Let it rise 1 hour in the stove oven. Bake quickly. Mrs. W. P. O.

LEMON BISCUIT

WHITES of 2 eggs, 2 cupfuls of white sugar, ½ cupful of lard, 1 pt. of sweet milk, 1 oz. of baker's ammonia, 1 tablespoonful of lemon extract, a pinch of salt, flour enough to mix rather stiffly. Roll out same as for cookies and use a square cutter. These biscuits are superior to the bought ones, and the redeeming feature is they can be had fresh at any time. Mrs. A. B. H.

MOLASSES CAKES

TAKE 5 tablespoonfuls of flour, 3 tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, 1 tablespoonful of ground ginger, 2 tablespoonfuls of black molasses, 1 good teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix the flour, sugar, ginger and baking powder well together in a dry state; then add the molasses with a little milk, stir well together and bake in a moderate oven in small pans.

NUT CUTLETS

INGREDIENTS: 2 oz. of butter, a short half-pint of milk, 3 oz. of dried breadcrumbs white or brown, 2 oz. of finely chopped walnuts, almonds, or Brazil nuts, chopped onion or chives, salt, pepper and celery. Grate the bread and chop the nuts. Put the milk over the fire with the butter till boiling; add the breadcrumbs, and cook until it does not stick to the pan. When cool, add the nuts, season to taste with salt, pepper and onion and celery. Shape into cutlets, roll in egg and fine breadcrumbs or corn meal, and fry till of a golden brown. Serve with tomato sauce.

Mrs. K. B. C.

NUT CUTLETS

MUFFINS

ONE slightly rounded tablespoonful of butter, 1 generous level tablespoonful of sugar, cream together; 1½ cupfuls of flour with 2 heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder well sifted with flour, 1 cupful of sweet milk, 1 egg well beaten, a generous pinch of salt. Do not stir until all the ingredients are added to the creamed butter and sugar. This makes ten nice muffins. By adding a little more milk you can have fine waffles. Mrs. O. B. R.

BAKED BEANS

PUT 2½ lbs. of beans to soak overnight covered well with water. In the morning put into a kettle, cover with cold water; add a teaspoonful of soda and let it come to a boil. The water will be quite green. Drain water off and put the beans in a crock; add a small piece of salt pork, a small spoonful of salt, ½ of a cupful of sugar. Cover the whole with hot water; put in the oven by 9 o'clock and let it bake till 5 o'clock. Keep well covered with water all the time. Mrs. E. G.

MACAROON CREAMS

PUMPKIN PRESERVE

PARE and cut a pumpkin into small squares. To each quart of fruit add 1 lb. of sugar. Put into an earthen jar in layers. Let it stand overnight and in the morning drain off the juice and boil until a light syrup is formed. Skim off any froth that rises while boiling; add the pumpkin, boil until tender, and add the sliced lemon. Use about ½ of a lemon to every quart of preserve. Put into airtight jars. This is very nice. If care is taken not to break the fruit the syrup will be very clear. K. G.

AN IDEAL SHORTCAKE

SIFT 2½ cupfuls of flour and stir into 1 scant cupful of sugar; then add 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a generous pinch of salt, after which put in 1 cupful of milk. To this add 1 unbeaten egg, also 1 tablespoonful of butter and about 2 tablespoonfuls of hot water. Stir well and bake in two layer-cake pans in a hot oven. This is especially good with either fresh strawberries, peaches or bananas; but preserved peaches and red raspberries are excellent. To be served with sweetened whipped cream. Mrs. J. H. Q.

A RICE CUSTARD

ONE cupful of rice boiled until tender. Beat 3 eggs thoroughly with ½ of a cupful of sugar, 1 pt. of milk, and flavoring to taste. Pour this over the rice, and bake in a pudding dish for 20 minutes. Serve cold with whipped cream. We find this a good receipt. C. H.

MACAROON CREAM BASKETS

THE foundations of this pretty dish are macaroons and whipped cream. The baskets are made as follows: Butter the inside of some small shallow cups. Boil some sugar and water together until the syrup has reached the "crack" stage and will form a brittle thread when a little is lifted on the end of a fork. Keep this warm over gentle heat. Put a macaroon at the bottom of a cup flat side down; dip the edge of another macaroon in the sugar, and stick it to the edge of the first one, but with the round side out. Continue in this way until a circle is formed, sticking each one to the edges of the surrounding ones. A second tier above this is usually considered enough but the little baskets can easily be made deeper if wished. It is best to leave the macaroon baskets in the cups till serving time but they can be served at once if required, as the sugar hardens instantly. When ready to serve, whip some cream to a stiff froth, sweeten and flavor, and add whatever garnish may be wished. (The particular baskets illustrated had broken marrons glacés mixed with the cream, which was flavored with vanilla.) Gently slip the macaroon baskets from the cups, and pipe the whipped cream into them. L. R. S.

CHESTNUT CREAM

SHELL and blanch 1 cupful of chestnuts, boil till thoroughly soft, then drain, mash, and rub through a fine purée sieve. Whip 1 pt. of cream to a stiff froth, sweeten with powdered sugar, using about three heaping tablespoonfuls, then add the flaked chestnuts—sprinkling in by degrees. Flavor with orange flower water. Let the dessert be thoroughly chilled before it is served. Some persons like the addition of a half cup of grated chocolate, sweetened and flavored and added to the foam. The clear pulp of the boiled chestnuts is sometimes passed through the purée sieve, slightly salted, and served in a mound, surrounded by whipped cream and garnished with quarters of glacé oranges.

Mrs. T. O'C.

SCALLOPED SWEET POTATOES

BOIL six potatoes in salted water till tender. Skin and slice thin. Put a layer of them in a buttered baking dish, and sprinkle with brown sugar; put on more potatoes and more sugar till the dish is full. Bake three-quarters of an hour. T. N. G.

The Housewife

Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for names of shops where articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date

Uses for Corrosive Sublimate. One of the best-known germicidal solutions is corrosive sublimate, mixed with water in the proportion of one part to one thousand of parts of water, for it destroys not only all adult insects, but their spores. It is good for disinfecting utensils and dishes in sick-rooms, as well as bed-linen, etc. Care must be taken not to allow it to run into metal pipes, as it will destroy them. Neither can it be used in tin or aluminum. It should be kept in an earthen jug or large stone jar, out of reach of children, and plainly labeled with a large poison label. It can be purchased in tablet form.

An Anniversary Book. It is a difficult thing to keep the family birthdays in one's head, and a good plan is to keep a small pocket diary in the drawer of the machine or library table. Mark all of the anniversaries with red ink, and it will help one to remember not only the birthdays, but the wedding days and all other important dates that you may wish to recall. It only takes a short time to prepare it, and it will be found most useful. Every one likes a surprise that brings about a pleasure.

Have the Cellar Cleaned. As soon as the Winter supply of coal is stored, give the cellar its semi-annual cleaning. Brush down all cobwebs and whitewash the walls. Sprinkle and sweep the floor, removing every bit of old wood, dirt and litter. Raise the boxes or barrels that are to hold the Winter vegetables off the floor by means of strips of scantling to allow circulation and keep the canned fruit well covered in a cool place.

Arranging Guests at the Table. It is sometimes difficult to arrange guests at a table so that the ladies and men alternate. A table intended for eight is especially difficult to arrange. A round table solves the dilemma most satisfactorily, but not everyone has a round table. You can easily have a table-top made in two halves, however, that can be readily adjusted, and save it for special occasions.

Getting Rid of Pests. The English sparrow when it has become domesticated in the house-vines is the greatest pest on earth. It is said that moth balls are as repulsive to the pestiferous birds as to the average human. Therefore, if the chattering midget persists in building under the eaves, fasten tiny bags with the pungent balls near their quarters, and you will compel an exodus.

Keeping Shoe-tongues in Place. Try this simple means for keeping the tongues of children's laced shoes in place: Cut two slits (not over a quarter of an inch long) in the end of the tongue close to the top eyelets. Run the laces through these slits before putting them through the eyelets and the tongue will be kept in place.

Method of Cleaning Hair-brushes. Have ready two rather deep dishes like pie dishes, and put in one absolutely boiling water, in which you have dissolved a good knob of soda, and in the other basin have some cold water. Immerse the bristles of the brushes in the boiling water, shaking them gently about in it to get them all thoroughly moistened, then, when they seem clean, lift them out, shake off the superfluous moisture and rinse them carefully in cold water, after which let them dry in a warm place, but not necessarily near the fire. A little lemon juice or vinegar added to the rinsing water helps to preserve the color of the bristles. In this way the backs of the brushes never suffer, but remember when drying them to stand them up handles upwards. Cloudy ammonia may be used instead of the soda, if preferred.

Makes the Cake Level. When you are pouring layer cakes in the batter into the pans, spread it with a spoon so as to keep it thin in the centre and thick at the sides. This will secure an even baking

Keeps Palms in Good Condition. Many housewives find the leaves of their house-plants growing dry at the tips, but if palms are sponged occasionally with equal parts of milk and lukewarm water, they will retain a healthy gloss.

To Remove Ink and Paint Stains. Steep the ink stains, when freshly made, in buttermilk or milk that has been boiled. Change the milk frequently and then wash the article well. A black ink stain can be removed by pouring some red ink over it, allowing it to dry, and then washing the article. Paint stains must be rubbed over with turpentine, and afterwards washed in soap and warm water.

Save Your Wood Ashes. If you are living in the country and burn wood, save your ashes to use as a fertilizer for your fruit trees. Where liberal quantities of potash are added to the soil, either the muriate or the sulphate, or the carbonate of potash obtained from wood ashes, are exceedingly valuable for fruit coloring. It has been the practice of some growers for years to use chemical fertilizers for the improvement of both color and quality of fruit, phosphoric acid and potash being largely used for the purpose. But the wood ashes make a simple and efficient fertilizer.

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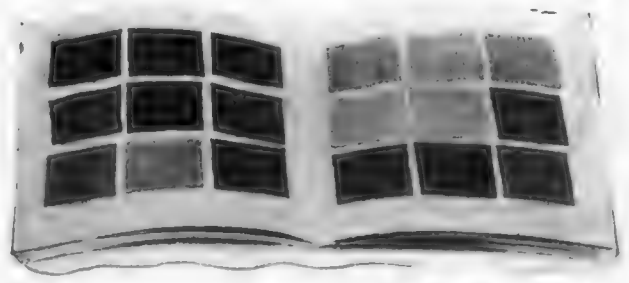

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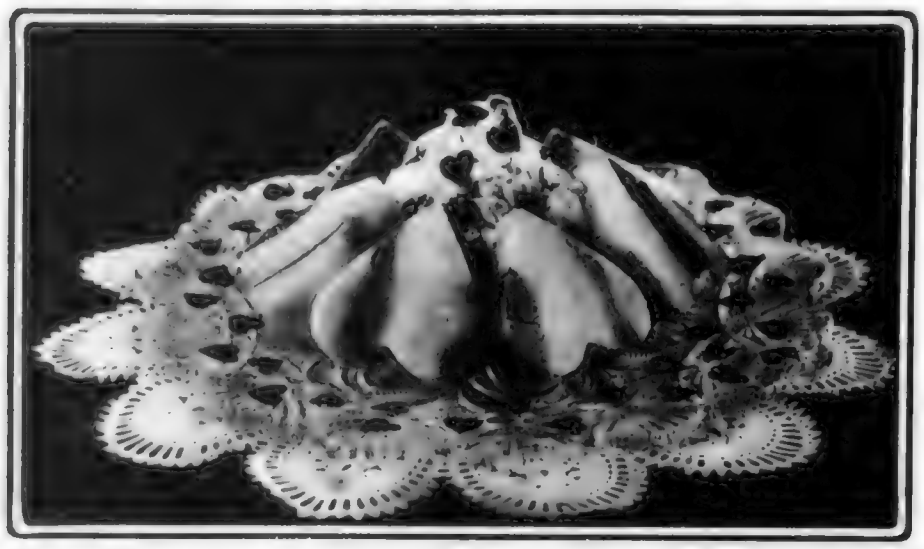
St. Valentine's Day Luncheon

(Photographs by Elizabeth W. Morrison)

What Shall We Serve?

Dainty Dishes Ready to Offer



I

II

I. A charmingly æsthetic dish for such an occasion may be prepared from pink and white blanc mange cut into heart shape and stacked up against a mound of stiffly whipped cream. Dotted all over the cream and also on the border of the glass dish in which the viand is served are tiny hearts cut from candied cherries or from red pineapple. The effect of the combination of colors is novel and fascinating and the blanc mange flavored with bitter almond, while the cream is flavored with rose, makes an altogether delicious combination.

II. Especially appropriate for such an occasion are the pretty dishes shown in this illustration. Any sort of frozen dainty—mousse or parfait or ice-cream—would be charming served in these paper cases. One represents a heart box with a rose design on its surface, and a bunch of pink roses stabbed with a gilt dart on the top. The other is open and has a border of gold lace paper around it. The ice-cream is heaped up and has the gilt dart stuck right through it. A pretty idea is to have the ice or ice-cream of rose pink, for Cupid and roses are always associated together.

III. When making the baking-powder biscuits which are used in preparing these sandwiches, have a heart shaped cutter. The filling for the sandwiches may be of anything preferred, although chicken with mayonnaise is very nice, and so also is that made with sardines. Garnish with celery foliage.

IV. Cup cakes made without the yolks of eggs—any good white cake will answer for the purpose—and baked in pop-over cups are the viands shown in this dainty illustration. They may be iced in rose-pink, or pistachio-green, either or both, and, to carry out the St. Valentine's idea, should be ornamented with small cherry or red pineapple hearts fastened all over the surface of the little mound-like cakes. Each cake has a gilt dart stuck piercingly through the top of it. They should be arranged prettily on a dish of glass or decorated porcelain, and may appear as a part of the table decoration if preferred.

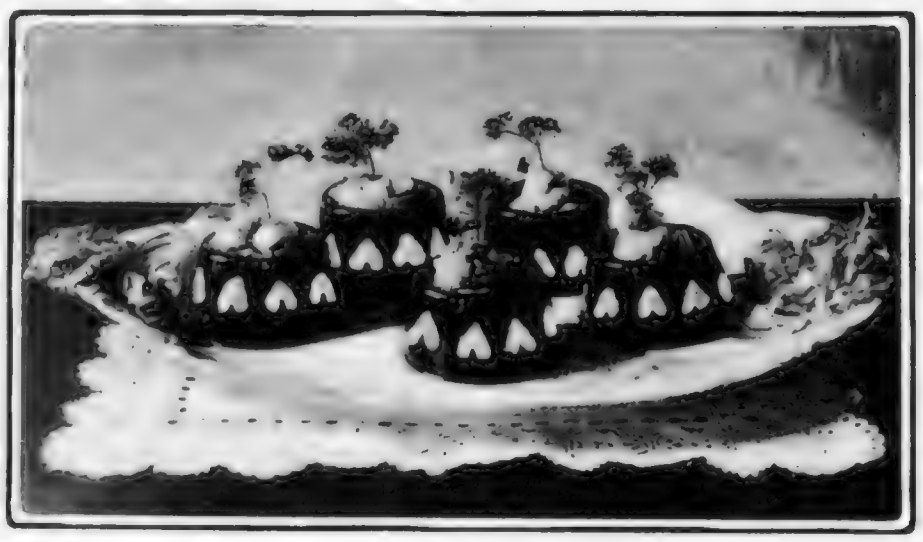
V. Extremely appetizing is this rice loaf filled with highly seasoned meat or fowl. It is very nice to have the rice so perfectly cooked that each grain stands alone, and to prepare the centre of diced chicken or turkey, boiled and very daintily prepared with a cream dressing that has a dash of sherry in it and champignons. The rice may be parboiled, put in as the lining of a mould, then filled with the meat and steamed. When served, pour tomato purée around the mound, and ornament with cress and hearts cut from truffles.

VI. Tomato jelly cups are the basis of this palatable viand, and they should be made the day before they are needed, so that they may be firm for the purpose designed. Keep them on ice until the last moment, and then fill them with whatever has been prepared for this purpose. An appropriate filling may be made of shrimps with celery and a mayonnaise dressing, or if preferred salmon or lobster may be similarly used. For the heart decoration, have a tiny cutter made and cut out the small hearts from the hard-boiled whites of egg.

III

IV

V



VI

The Culinary Department

Boiling and Stewing Meats and Vegetables

II. By Katherine E. Megee

THE underlying principle of boiling, as applied to cookery, is the same as that of roasting or broiling, except that the coagulation of the surface juices is produced through boiling water instead of by the direct application of heat to the food.

The preliminary rule of boiling in cookery rests upon the fact that water cannot be heated in an open vessel or in one with the ordinary fitting lid to a temperature higher than 212 degrees, and after *boiling* has once taken place, a quicker fire than is absolutely necessary to preserve this degree of heat not only results in the evaporation of the water in the form of steam, and a waste of fuel, but also in the hardening and toughening of the exterior of the food without softening the interior.

TO INSURE JUICY MEAT

When beef is to be boiled, after rinsing with cold water and drying thoroughly in a clean cloth kept for the purpose, it should be plunged into boiling water and kept at this temperature for a minute in order that the pores may be effectually sealed and the escape of the deep-seated juices prevented. At the expiration of a minute enough cold water should be added to reduce the temperature of the liquor to a tepid state; it should then be slowly brought to that degree of heat, slightly under the boiling point, known as simmering, and so kept without cessation of heat until the meat is done. By this process tender, juicy meat is insured. A good rule for timing the boiling of meat is to allow 20 minutes to the pound. In the case of a very thick joint or in frosty weather an extra 20 minutes should be allowed. No salt should be added until the meat is almost done, as it extracts the juices if added in the first stage of the cooking. Beef in boiling loses rather more than a fourth in pound weight.

TREATMENT FOR SALT MEAT

Meat that has been salted and dried has its exterior surface already sealed and must not be treated like fresh meat. It should first be washed clean and put to soak for 2 hours in cold water, then put over the fire in cold water to cover, and gradually brought to the boiling point, when it should be drawn to a cooler part of the range and simmered until done. A good rule for timing hams and other salted meats when boiling them is 35 minutes to the pound.

CONCERNING POULTRY

Poultry and white meats to be boiled should be put at once into tepid water, then brought gradually to the boiling point, all scum carefully removed, and simmered until done. Rapid boiling will harden the fibrine, extract all the nutritious properties from the meat and render it tasteless. From 35 minutes to an hour or an hour and one-half should be allowed for boiling a fowl, the exact time being governed by the size of the fowl and its age.

When boiling meats, use only enough water to cover well, replenishing it from time to time from a kettle of boiling water. The broth in which fresh meat or poultry is cooked should never be thrown away. It is an excellent foundation for a great variety of savory soups.

The best vessel for boiling meat is an iron one with a closely fitting lid. It must be kept dry when not in use and free from rust and grease.

RULES FOR BOILING FISH

Fish that is to be boiled should be cleaned and scraped, then put into a fish kettle, covered with cold water, to which has been added one tablespoonful each of salt and vinegar and brought slowly to the boiling point, then simmered until done. By this method of boiling, the outer surface does not crack open before the interior is thoroughly done. The roe and liver should be wrapped in a fine net or thin cloth, boiled with the fish, then used as a garnish for the dish.

Vegetables for boiling require, as a rule, to be washed clean through several waters, then dropped into boiling water, soft water, if possible, provided always that it is clean and pure. When hard water must be used, add a pinch of soda to soften it. Always have the water freshly drawn and put on the fire just in time to reach the boiling point before the vegetables are added. Long boiling renders water insipid. When vegetables sink to the bottom of a cooking vessel they are done.

In the case of fresh, succulent vegetables, salt in the proportion of one tablespoonful to each gallon of water should be added to the boiling water before the vegetables are dropped into it to preserve their color and shape.

SALT RETARDS COOKING

On the other hand, salt added to the water in which dried or underground vegetables are cooked renders them impervious to the action of the water and retards the cooking. The one exception to the rule is the onion, which, if cooked in unsalted water, loses its flavor, and no amount of after-seasoning can restore it.

Green vegetables should be boiled in plenty of water in an uncovered vessel. A tinned vessel is best for cooking vegetables, for the reason that it gains heat sooner than a thicker one. It must, when not in use, be kept dry and shining.

PROCESS OF STEWING

Although closely akin to boiling, the process known in cookery as *stewing* differs from it in that in the latter method a very small quantity of water is used and the heat at no stage of the cooking progresses beyond the simmering point. Stewing is the most economical method of cooking meats because there is a smaller percentage of waste in pound weight than by any other method of cooking. Then, too, the most inexpensive cuts make most delicious stews. A stew-pan should have a snugly fitting cover, for the more slowly the ebullition is carried on, the more savory the stew. The one disadvantage of a stew is the fact, that, owing to its richness, it is rather hard to digest.

DELICIOUS BROWN STEW

Select a rather thick and lean piece of meat; place over the fire in boiling water, enough to just cover well, put on a closely fitting lid and simmer for four hours, adding a little boiling water from time to time to prevent burning. Turn the meat occasionally that all sides may brown nicely. Season, just before dishing, with salt and pepper. Serve with gravy made by thickening the drippings in the bottom of the kettle.

LAMB STEW WITH PEAS

Cut the breast of lamb into pieces of a convenient size and put them over the fire with several thin slices of pork and boiling water enough to cover. Put on the cover and simmer until the meat is tender; then skim off every particle of scum, season with salt and pepper, transfer to a hot platter and serve with a border of stewed peas for a garnish.

VEAL STEW

Stew three or four pounds of veal tender in boiling water enough to cover. Half an hour before dishing add the required number of Irish potatoes, pared. Just before taking from the fire, add a pint of milk and flour to thicken; boil up and season to taste with salt and pepper. Place the meat in the centre of the serving dish, surround with the potatoes, then pour the gravy over all.

The April Number will contain a Special Fashion Feature in the way of a New Shirt-waist. This PICTORIAL REVIEW novelty is of English cut, after the manner of a man's négligé shirt, and promises to become a furore. The pattern (No. 1958) will be ready for shipment as soon as the book is issued. Price, 15 cents.

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The Frying-pan and Mixing-bowl

By Pauline Grace Hunt

A MOTHER'S patience is oftentimes sorely tried by the utter indifference of her young daughter toward learning to cook. She finds it a vain and bitter struggle to conquer her inaptitude and unwillingness to learn, and after repeated attempts to interest her, resulting in failure each time, she wishes ardently for a nearby and convenient cooking school where she may enter her daughter and thus be freed herself of the wearisome task of teaching; yet anxious that in the end she may have a clearer insight into, if not a mastery of, that most important quality a young girl or woman can possess, the art of cookery.

Perhaps some mothers do not understand their daughters' natures and do not go about interesting them in the right manner. All women will agree that without interest one will never learn to cook. One may learn to boil potatoes or even bake them, or perhaps stir up and bake a plain cake, but to be a good cook, never. So a mother's first duty should be to interest the girl before setting her to work in the kitchen.

To interest her, you—her mother—should study her nature for days and days beforehand. Humor her, or work upon sentiment if need be, but interest her. If she likes to do things for Papa, teach her first how to prepare the articles of food he likes best. If there is any particular garden vegetable that the girl herself possesses a distaste for, don't set her to preparing that food to begin with. Start with her likes and tastes, not her dislikes and distastes. Don't set her to preparing the whole meal, but let her help you. Let her prepare what you know is agreeable to her, but don't force her to peel potatoes or to grind the bread for the pudding—something that any child can do and what she has done for years—but give her something that really is worth while doing, and she will be interested right off. Let her prepare and cook but one thing at a meal, while you do the rest, and by the time a week is up you will be surprised how much she has learned, and with what pride she speaks of it to her companions.

Many differ in their opinion as to what age it is best to begin, and circumstances often necessitate a girl of ten or younger to take up the duties of the kitchen. There once lived a poor seamstress whose husband was badly crippled with rheumatism. Her little daughter was all the help she had, and at the age of eight she was placed in the kitchen to do the cooking. The mother was too busy to put aside her sewing and work with her daughter, but she would call from her room how to do this and that. The little girl often became discouraged and would cry because something failed to turn out as she had expected. Many times the fault lay in the work not having been first demonstrated before her—such as kneading bread and rolling out pie-crust. She was too young to comprehend the cook-book and was obliged to depend on her mother's telling her, and as her hands were far too small and undeveloped for kneading purposes, we cannot wonder that she became discouraged.

As the mother's sewing piled up and her custom and popularity grew, the little daughter had all the housework to do. The sweeping of the three rooms, the making of two beds, the dusting, together with the cooking and washing dishes, left the child no time for play and her sunny temper and quiet manners soon gave way to a worried frown and a hurried, careless conduct, as though she felt like slamming things generally.

Through it all she managed to go to school three days out of each week, but on those days, as prearranged with the teacher, she left the schoolroom at 11 o'clock in order to hurry home and prepare the noon meal. To-day the girl is married, but she is a careless, slovenly housekeeper. She hates the sight of the kitchen, and makes a sad show of cooking. The same results will occur almost invariably with any child set to work at that early age. Eight, ten, fourteen, and even fifteen, might still be termed the age of play, where fate does not demand otherwise, and it is a pity to place a girl in the kitchen to learn to cook before she has finished the grammar grades. After the Normal graduation is soon enough. Then the mind is free from hard study, and if a girl does not intend making a teacher of herself, she now has ample time to prepare for the duties of the home that shall be hers by and bye.

She will set to work with determination, and will win out. Within six months she will handle the frying-pan and mixing-bowl with surprising deftness, because proper maturity and interest is there and she is not wishing she were rolling a hoop or jumping a rope, for that time is long passed.

Another experience is called to mind of a girl of twelve who, it seemed, was born with the aversion to washing dishes or helping her mother about the house. Her younger sister of eight was quite the reverse. She was delighted at a very early age to stand in a chair and wipe the knives and forks and the smaller dishes. She begged for a little broom so that she might help her mother sweep, but the one of twelve would carry in the kindling and the wood or go to the garden to pick berries rather than help in the house. She often said she did not want ever to learn to cook, and her mother was almost beginning to despair. However, she was very deeply attached to her school-teacher, who was a bachelor of forty years. He had a fashion of joining in all the games, however juvenile and silly at his age, with the purpose of winning the interest of his pupils. When the school term ended one year, he built him a log cabin on a piece of land he was then engaged in clearing and furnished two rooms complete. His dwelling lay only a short distance, over a country road, from where this little girl lived. One day jokingly he said to her:

"You had better come over and get dinner for me."

She believed him in earnest, and told her mother of her intention to do so. Meeting no opposition, the girl was in high glee as she started off with her mother's cook-book under her arm. To be brief, that little girl actually undertook to bake and cook after every receipt in the book, and she seldom failed. She brought home cookies as samples that were as crisp and delicious as the most practiced hand could make. Every day for two months she went to the little cabin and cooked dinner for the school-teacher, and at the end of that time the mother had a helpmate she never had hoped for.

The girl, a few years later, might have learned at home to cook after a fashion, but the mistaken idea that unfortunately possessed her, that cooking was laborious and beneath her, would have clung to her all through her life, but by the queer turn of fate she was led to see that a woman is incomplete without the knowledge of how to cook. The remark of the teacher made her think that he believed her capable of getting his dinner, and also that he expected that she already knew how. A moment's deep thought and she had made up her mind that she would not fall short of his expectations. She would do what her true and loyal teacher expected of her. She would learn to cook and cook well.

In this peculiar way a real fondness for cooking sprang up within her. She cooked for the mere pleasure of cooking.

But if you mean to be a success, you must cook while you cook as well as "play while you play," and to do this a girl should have reached an age when she can easily command her wandering thoughts and apply herself closely without difficulty.

So mothers, don't be in too great hurry to teach your girls how to cook. Give them plenty of time and wait for their inclination; then interest them. If one plan fails, try another, but don't give up.

Some Southern Corn-breads

By Anne McQueen

JAKE and Cassandra are an old couple who live in a tiny log-cabin on our plantation, and work out by the day. When they come home at noon there is only one hour in which to prepare and eat their dinner. Cassandra realizes that variety is the spice of life, so instead of slapping down a slovenly hoecake and scorching a few slices of bacon, as most of the hands do, she calmly and methodically sets about preparing a bread dinner—as she has no time to "bile greens" in the brief hour before the plantation bell rings. Old Jake has, meanwhile, built fires under the various spiders on the hearth, so they are hot and ready. She puts on the few rashers of "dry-salt," which Jake carefully watches while she mixes a tiny corn-pone, patting it down in a spider with a lid which is heaped with glowing coals. While this is baking brown and crisp, old Jake has fried the meat, taking the slices out, but leaving the grease in the spider; into this Cassandra drops some corn-dodgers, and, while her husband fries these, she rakes out a clean place on the hot hearth, and spreads a tiny ash-cake down, covering it carefully with hot ashes. In a very little while all is ready, and Jake and Cassandra sit comfortably by their fireside, spiders in reach, and contentedly eat their dinner of pone-bread, ash-cake and dodgers, lubricated by the bacon and washed down with copious draughts of sweetened water.

While we have never been reduced to a diet of corn-bread exclusively, still there have been times when the various dishes, palatable and nutritious, made from corn-meal have eked out an otherwise scanty meal. The following are some old and valued Southern receipts.

EGG BREAD

Mix 1 pt. of the best white, water-ground meal with 1 pt. of clabber, a teaspoonful of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of melted lard, 2 well-beaten eggs, and, just before baking, a level teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a spoonful of water. Pour a thin sheet into a hot, well-greased pan, and bake quickly.

MUSH CAKES

Take 1 pt. of meal, and dip out 2

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until you have filled out the coupon below and allowed me to tell you what are the latest fashions and newest fabrics in New York and Chicago, and how much money **I can save you.** I will send you a fine assortment of superb all-wool materials, our beautiful fashion plates and give you personal suggestions and helps that will enable you to revolutionize your wardrobe, all absolutely **FREE.**

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When you have received my personal suggestions, and realize the value of our service, you could not be induced to endure the annoyances of shopping for materials and findings, or the long, tiresome, numerous fittings of the dressmaker. I will save you from all this, guarantee you a perfect fit, and make you a costume that will be the envy and admiration of your friends.

Mrs. Owen T. Moses, Manager Ladies' Tailoring Dept.

Owen T. Moses & Co., 270 Moses Bldg., Chicago

References: By permission, to the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, Capital Stock, $250,000.00.

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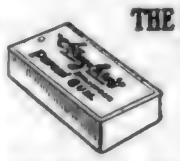

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$78 PER MONTH salary. $3 per day for expenses. Men to travel, post signs, advertise and leave samples. State age and present employment. KUHLMAN COMPANY, Dept. F, Atlas Block, Chicago.

Kitchen Step-Savers

A New Use for Glycerin. Pure glycerin is absolutely invaluable for laundry purposes, especially in the washing of blankets, flannels, and all materials for which softened water is necessary. It is not extravagant, for a tablespoonful of the pure article in a large bucket, in which the blankets are to be washed, will prove exceedingly useful.

To Improve the Aroma of Coffee. Some cooks do not know that a pinch of salt in the coffee pot will improve the aroma of the coffee.

No Rusting in the Seams. Rub grease on the seams of new tinware, keep in a warm place for a day, and the article will not rust in the seams.

How to Treat Lamp Wicks. Starch and iron wide lamp wicks and wicks for oil stoves. They will then cause no trouble in fitting them into the burners.

Cleanliness in Milk Bottles. Always wash off the top of the milk bottle before removing the little paper cap, since it is by the top that the delivery man always lifts the bottle.

In Favor of Painted Shelves. Kitchen cupboard shelves painted top and bottom are far more desirable in point of care if not in appearance than shelves covered with papers. An improvement on papers is oilcloth, with a plain edge brought down over the edge of the shelf and tacked here and there to prevent rolling up.

To Boil a Cracked Egg. When boiling a cracked egg, add a teaspoonful of salt to the water, and you will find that it cooks without any of the white part leaving the shell.

When Carafes Are Stained Inside. Water bottles that have become stained inside should be washed by putting in newspaper torn in shreds, then half filled with hot soapy water in which has been dissolved a little washing soda. Let it stand for half an hour, shaking occasionally. Rinse with clear water, drain and dry.

An Excellent Rest for Flat-irons. Unpainted wire netting not only makes a good rest for flat-irons when several thicknesses are used, but is most effective to clean them on.

The best Sort of Step-saver. If cistern pump or city water pipes are in the kitchen, have a length of hose or "tin gutter" to reach from the faucet to the range reservoir, and so save the backache incident to lifting pails of water on washing days. A short length of hose fitted to the water faucet in kitchen and laundry will save numberless steps, backache and work.

Grease Removed from Iron or Tin. To remove grease quickly and easily from iron or galvanized tin, or, in fact, from any metal or earthen article, rub with a cloth or small scrubbing brush dipped in kerosene. Gasoline acts in the same manner, but must be used with greater care.

To Brighten Tarnished Silver. Badly tarnished silver will brighten if immersed for a time in a poisonous preparation of one ounce of cyanide of potassium to one quart of soft water. Rub dry with a soft woolen cloth.

The Best Way to Peel Apples. Use a silver knife to peel apples, and the hands will not be blackened as when a steel knife is used. The acid of the fruit (acetic acid) acts on the iron in the latter case, but does not affect the silver.

Save the Bits of Soap. Gather up all the small broken bits of white soap in the bathroom and kitchen, pound to make fine, melt together, and pour into a small mould or old teacup, that has been wet with cold water.

To Prevent a Conflagration. When the chimney takes fire, throw on a handful of sulphur or, lacking that, several handfuls of salt.

tablespoonfuls, which scald with boiling water to the consistency of mush, stir this into the rest of the meal, pour in enough sweet milk to make a very thin batter, add salt and 2 eggs, beaten light; pour in spoonfuls on a hot, lightly greased griddle. Have the fire hot enough for them to brown quickly. Serve hot, well-buttered. They are very delicate and appetizing, much relished by invalids.

HOE-CAKE

Mix with a spoon enough meal and water to form a very stiff batter; add a little salt if preferred (we do not like it in hoe-cake), and pour on a hot griddle. Cover with a tin plate to keep in the moisture, and set the griddle over a clear, not too hot fire. When brown on the under side, slip a knife under it and turn, browning both sides alike. This is a favorite bread for breakfast, and should be eaten hot with butter; all corn-bread is tasteless, cold.

CRACKLING BREAD

Mix fresh, well-tried-out cracklings, well salted, with meal—about a cup of cracklings to a cup of meal; mix this with enough hot water to make a very stiff dough, shape into pones and bake a rich, crisp brown in a hot oven.

SWEET BREAD

Stir 1 teaspoonful of soda into 1 teacupful of cane-syrup; add to this ½ cupful of sweet milk, 1 teaspoonful of spice and ginger mixed, a pinch of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a well-beaten egg and enough meal to make a stiff batter. Bake quickly, as all corn-bread should be.

New York City's Latest Models

Both of these waists are cut upon the very newest models. They are ideal styles for Spring and Summer wear. The workmanship is perfect in every detail, the material all that one could possibly desire in a wash waist. Order either or both at **our risk.** We know that either style will give you perfect satisfaction, therefore we offer to send one or both at our risk. Send in your order and we will ship them to you with the full understanding and agreement that if they are not satisfactory to you after you have received them and examined them, you will be at perfect liberty to return them to us at **our expense** and we will refund you the full amount that you paid and also **express charges both ways.** Order to-day. State bust measure.

Our Spring and Summer Catalogue issued on March 1st will be sent you FREE upon application

No. 70X206.—The Petite Waist is the new and popular **short** sleeve model made of very soft finished white lawn. It is beautifully designed, extremely chic and stylish. Made with the new shaped yoke front and back, which is trimmed with two rows of Valenciennes Lace insertion. Entire front is of all over embroidery. This embroidery comes in a variety of different patterns. Front is also made up of clusters of graduated French tucks. Back is clusters of tucks. Newest three-quarter length sleeves and attached stock collar finished with lace insertions and lace edge. Button back; sizes 32 to 44 bust measure. Remarkable value at . . **$1.25**

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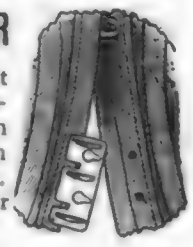
The latest, best and most durable article ever invented to prevent the pin on waist from coming in contact with the corset. Absolutely no tearing or wearing out of corset.



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Take the tartar off your teeth with **ZEPTO**—the great teeth preserver and cleaner, absolutely harmless, lasts a life time. Saves teeth and dentist's bills. Tobacco users should have ZEPTO. Sample postpaid 25c. Catalog free.

STARK SPECIALTY CO., Dept. N. CONESUS, N. Y.

CHILD'S HAT TRIMMED WITH FLOWERS

A Child's Spring Hat

Lesson in Millinery, XIII.

By Maud Anderson

THIS hat is for a child of from six to twelve years of age, and is made of navy-blue straw braid and a white chiffon facing. It is trimmed in two different ways. The materials required to make it are as follows: Twelve yards of straw braid, 2 yds. of chiffon, 5 yds. of satin ribbon, 4 bunches of small blue roses and 2 sprays of green leaves, or 2 white plumes.

The first thing to do is to make the frame, always starting with the head-wire. Lap a piece of wire 22 inches long until it measures 17 inches; join in a circle and tie with tie-wire. This is the head-wire. Cut 4 pieces of wire, each 18 inches in length, as marked: A, B, C, D. Wire A is the front wire. Measure 1 inch in for the coronet. Bend down and measure 4 inches for the under-brim. Bend and measure 7 inches for the crown. Curve around to shape the crown. Measure 2 inches for the under-brim at the back of the hat. Bend down and measure 1 inch for the coronet.

Wire B is the left side-front wire. Measure 1 inch for the coronet. Bend down and measure 3½ inches for the under-brim. Measure 7 inches across the crown. Curve around to shape the crown. Measure 2½ inches for the under-brim at the back of the hat. Bend down and measure 1 inch for the coronet.

Wire C is the right side-front wire. Measure 1 inch for the coronet. Bend down and measure 3½ inches for the under-brim. Measure 7 inches across the crown. Curve around to shape the crown. Measure 2½ inches for the under-brim at the back of the hat. Bend down and measure 1 inch for the coronet.

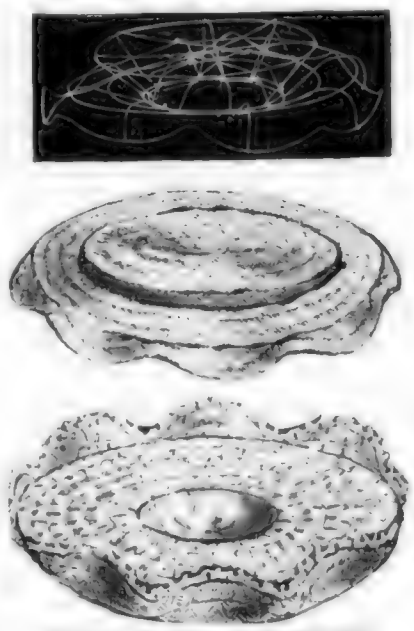
Wire D is the side wire. Measure on the left side 1 inch for the coronet. Bend down and measure 3¼ inches for the under-brim. Measure 7 inches across the crown. Curve around to shape the crown. Measure on the right side 3¼ inches for the under-brim. Bend down and measure 1 inch for the coronet. Tie these four main wires to the head-wire with tie-wire or bend around the head-wire with pincers, having the spaces an equal distance apart. Tie with tie-wire the crown wires in the centre to keep them in place. Cut the edge wire 50 inches long, lap until it measures 44 inches. Join this wire to A, B, C, D wires by using a pair of pincers to bend the wires over to hold the edge-wire. Dent the edge-wire between the brim-wires, as shown in the picture. Cut the brim-wire 40½ inches long, lap it until it measures 36½ inches. Tie with tie-wire to A, B, C, D wires. Put a brace-wire between the brim-wire and the head-wire.

This hat has a separate crown, and measures 2½ inches for the height of the crown, and 9 inches across the crown. Cut 3 pieces of wire and measure the same as for the first wire, 2½ inches for the height of crown and 9 inches across the crown. The 4 wires must measure the same. Cut a piece of wire 22 inches long, lap until it measures 17½ inches, join in a circle and tie with tie-wire. This is the base of the crown. Take a pair of pincers and bend the wires to this, having the spaces an equal distance apart. Take a piece of wire 30½ inches long, lap it until it measures 27½ inches. Tie this with tie-wire to the top of the crown. Also tie in the centre of the crown with tie-wire. This is a bell-shaped crown.

The next thing to do is to cover the top of the frame smoothly with black crinoline. Start the straw braid at the back of the hat on the edge-wire and sew braid around and around until the top of the frame is all covered. Finish off neatly in the centre of the crown. Take ½ yard of white crinoline (not the box crinoline) and cover the under-brim of the hat smoothly. Cut the 2 yds. of chiffon down through the centre of the crease and join the 2 strips together. Start at one edge and put in 4 tucks 1 inch in depth. Then put 12 shirrings ½ inch apart; draw up the 4 tucks and sew this to the edge-wire, having the gathers even all around the edge-wire. Draw up each thread of the shirrings to fit the under-brim. This makes a very pretty facing for a child's hat.

Another pretty facing is to put the 4 tucks on the edge and 4 tucks in the centre of the under-brim, making the tucks ½ inch in depth. Draw in the head-size in little plaits. The hat is then ready to be trimmed.

Cut 2½ yds. of ribbon in half, which will leave each piece 1¼ yds. long. Sew 1 piece of ribbon on the right side of wire D in the head-size and the other piece of ribbon on the left side of wire D in the head-size. The ribbon is always tied on the left side. Sew a few roses and leaves on the left side where ribbon strings start from, setting them a little towards the face.



DETAILS OF THE DEVELOPMENT

With the rest of the roses make a wreath, having the foliage and roses mixed. Sew this across the front of the hat, starting at the right side of wire D and finishing at the left side of wire D, a little farther back.

Cut the ribbon that is left in half, sewing one piece on the left side where the flowers end, and the other piece on the right side where the flowers end. Make a rosette on each side, having them to come down a little on the brim, and one a little longer than the other. Sew each rosette firmly to the brim. The hat is then ready to be lined. Cut a piece of silk 20 inches long and 5 inches in width. Put a hem on one edge and run a piece of baby ribbon through the hem; the other edge sew around the head-size, and then draw up the ribbon and tie in a little bow.

The other way to trim this hat is to sew one plume on wire C and the other on wire B, having the heads of the plumes to fall towards the front of the hat. Tack the heads of the plumes to the brim of the hat, not too tightly, just so as to keep them in place. Cut a piece of ribbon 2½ yds. long; get the centre of the ribbon. Start between the two (2) plumes and draw the ribbon around the crown in plaits, finishing with a pretty bow in the back. The hat is then ready to be lined.

THE SAME HAT TRIMMED WITH FEATHERS

To make this hat yourself would cost $4.25; made to order, $7.50. The one with plumes would cost, if made yourself, $5.00; made to order, $8.00. They will be made to special order, mailed complete from this office, 853 Broadway, New York City, if the requisite amount is enclosed.

A Plea for Neatness

By L. B.

A pretty girl of my acquaintance bemoans the fact that although she has admirers by the score not one of them ever seems inclined to allow his admiration to merge into something warmer. "Why is it," she asked sadly, "no one ever seems to care for me?" I answered laconically, "Because your hair is always untidy." I am afraid she thought me very unsympathetic, but frankness never is properly appreciated! Another fault our girls are prone to is overdress; they do not sufficiently discriminate between reticent smartness and the mere worship of furbelows and millinery. One need never fear being quietly dressed, but to be overdressed is to be vulgar, and destroys that air of distinction which we all strive for. One of the best dressed women I know always wears the simplest of gowns.

I have come to the conclusion that in our revolt from the tyranny of the tailor-made we have become the slaves of frills, furbelows, frizzy hair and bedizened hats, and that our attractiveness has dwindled proportionately. No man cares for too lavish a display of charms, neither does he always appreciate frills; in fact, as that great student of human nature, Anatole France, has wisely remarked, "It is always safe to leave something to the imagination."

Feminine Foibles

Readers of THE PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for shops where mentioned articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply aud state ths page and date.

Artificial Flowers as Ornaments. From London and Paris come hints of fashion which are the little things so important in giving a chic air to feminine attire. For instance, the wearing of artificial flowers as ornamental accessories to dress has become a veritable rage, and some of the flowers are so real in appearance that they are readily mistaken for the natural blooms. These are worn on the bolero or on the revers of a long coat, and the preference is given to roses and violets. A peculiar fad is the wearing of black roses in this way.

The Adoption of Baby Muffs. Another noticeable foible consists in the adoption of the extremely small, round baby muffs by the women of fashion, as a reaction from the enormous grandmother muffs which have reigned for several seasons past. These are so tiny, in fact, that it is difficult for two hands to find a lodgment therein, but they are very popular in Paris at the present time.

Beaded Velvet Disks for Trimming. The use of beaded velvet disks as a trimming for the Eton jackets, now so much worn, is a pretty novelty. These disks are made of black velvet usually and are bordered with black beads, while in the centre is worked a pattern in colored beads—turquoise blue, for instance, or in the various colors of the flower designs which our grandmothers introduced into their beadwork. These disks are placed at intervals on the fronts and back of the stylish short jacket and give a chic finish which is very attractive.

The Most Popular Hat in Paris. Quite the most noticeable hat of the moment is the Carabinier shape, having the round crown and the bunch of coq feathers on the side-front, which we associate with the uniform of the Italian riflemen. The general tendency is towards jaunty shapes in headgear, with clusters of ostrich plumes at the side, and a picturesque note is still struck by the eighteenth-century riding-hat, with the long, shaded ostrich feather falling on the coiffure at the back.

For Premature Grayness. The removal of dandruff from the roots of the hair promotes its growth and stops the falling, besides checking premature grayness. With this result achieved, a woman has subtracted ten years from her age, and, consequently, in the same ratio, has added ten years to her beauty. The way to this desideratum is easily discovered, for a well-known hair restorer, which has been in use for the past fifty years, will accomplish it, and leave no bad effects. It comes in three shades—black, light brown and dark brown—and the trial size will be sent for a reasonable sum. It is worth making the effort for.

Wings and Birds Losing Style. The decline of wings and birds in millinery is noticeable. White is tremendously worn on the head, and pretty are the examples of the chinchilla and sable toque, with the deep cache-peigne of white tulle and white camellias. Tulle, by the way, is a fabric gaining daily in popularity both in millinery and evening dress; it is smarter and more ethereal even than chiffon.

The Amber Craze. There seems to be a craze for amber just now, judging from the number of hatpins, umbrella tops, and buttons to be seen in the material. Not a few women, too, are utilizing those old-fashioned square brooches of plain and carved amber for buckles and slides. They are easily converted into such, and look extremely well as ornaments for lace berthas, for instance, or fastenings for girdles and belts.

Chic White Felt Hats. The shops are making a great display just now of white felt hats in the French sailor or plain flop shape, trimmed with bands of mink or sable at the extreme edge of the brim and top of the crown, and finished with clumps of Parma or wood violets. Violets in any shade, but especially the light Parma tones, are always in good taste on white felt hats, and when they are supplemented with a little old lace the effect is particularly charming.

The Question of Complexion. Toning up the complexion by the use of a reliable flesh food, a good healing, antiseptic, absolutely pure soap, and the softening effect of an exquisite face powder is the best way to preserve it from the ravages produced by a variable climate, overheated rooms and an indiscriminate diet. Women who respect their looks and who are endeavoring to stay the hand of Fate, which would age them prematurely from these several causes, are searching everywhere for pure articles which will leave no deleterious effects. That they have found them as compounded by one firm and sold in a set of toilet articles for a reasonable sum makes one of the greatest bargain opportunities ever offered, and the fact that the postage is prepaid, increases the advantage in ordering by mail.

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YOUR HAIR IS THIN
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Send me your name and address (a postal card will do), and I will send you in plain wrapper, postpaid, a box of my True Hair Grower absolutely free of charge.

I know what it will do. **I have treated successfully** nearly 700,000 people. **I want you to know, to prove it for yourself.**

This unique offer of 100,000 free boxes costs me nearly $30,000.00. This is ample proof of **my faith** in the **John Craven-Burleigh True Hair Grower.** What I want now is your faith. I am the only one who can lose.

I want you to use the sample according to the simple instructions I will enclose. If you find that you benefit by the use of my preparation and would like a further quantity, I will be pleased to supply it to you at a moderate price.

I am not selling this True Hair Grower just **believing** it will grow hair. **I know from my own personal experience** that it will do so. A few years ago I was quite bald, and forty days after using this compound I had a fine, **thick growth of black hair.**

My preparation is easy and pleasant to use. It is equally successful for either sex of any age, and it is quite harmless.

So write to me (or call) **to-day,** and I will send you a free sample of the John Craven-Burleigh True Hair Grower (in a plain wrapper) by return mail. My address is 110 St. Martin's Lane, London, England, but for convenience of my American patrons I have opened a branch office as follows: Send name and address plainly written, in a letter or postal, to

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Comb back youthful beauty, gloss and color into your hair—comb the grayness, and streaked and faded spots out of it—simply by combing it with **THE IDEAL**

HAIR DYEING COMB

GUARANTEED absolutely harmless. Its application cannot be detected. It imparts a color like nature's own. The only safe and sure method. Thousands in use.

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Vaucaire Remedy is endorsed by the beauty writers in the Chicago Record-Herald. Also, A. R. Gray, M.D., says in the N. Y. Journal of Health that it "has unquestionably proved its high rank as a specific in developing the bust, and has tonic virtues of the highest character."

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Our SPECIAL EASTER NUMBER will be on sale April 1st. Advertising forms close March 1st
GET IN YOUR COPY NOW.

Useful Points on Furnishing

The Little Things That Make Home Beautiful

By W. S. R.

DO not buy your pictures and vases in pairs. Balance of effect is attainable without symmetry. Symmetry in the disposal of decorative objects is not in accordance with artistic considerations.

CURTAIN-RODS should be stout enough to carry the curtains without bending, and the rings should be not less than half as much again in internal diameter as the diameter of the rod, to insure easy running.

PARQUET-PATTERN linoleum makes one of the best surrounds for a carpet square when the floor-boards are defective or have been badly stained.

"RICHLY CARVED" furniture is generally in bad taste, and the carving more often than not "covereth a multitude of sins" in the workmanship.

FLOORS should be stained with oil or water stain, and not with "varnish stain," which is difficult to apply in an even tint, and rapidly wears off the surface.

DISTEMPERED walls look well, and are more sanitary than papered ones; but distemper readily soils under ordinary usage. If applied over a plain paper it is more durable.

CHOOSE your wall-papers according to the aspect of the room. A sunless room with a blue paper is doubly cold and uninviting, but with a red paper it looks cosy and warm.

DON'T imagine that abundance of furniture means a well-furnished house. Successful furnishing means everything for convenience and comfort, and very little else.

WHEN the ceilings are low, a frieze emphasizes the lowness, but a paper with vertical stripes increases the apparent height. In small rooms the wall-paper pattern should be small.

THE value of plain, unpatterned surfaces in the appointments of a room is generally ignored. Try plain woolen serge for your curtains and table-cover, and note how pleasantly they contrast with the wall-paper and carpet.

GOOD taste in furniture lies in the direction of simplicity. Comfort and constructive soundness should stand first. Decorative detail should be subordinate, and should not detract from these first essential qualities.

SUCCESSFUL decoration does not consist in a profusion of ornamental detail, which is bewildering. Repose for the eye must exist somewhere.

NURSERY-TABLES should have rounded corners, as a safeguard against accidents to the little ones who move actively around them.

FOR comfort and ease in prolonged use, a chair-seat should not stand more than fifteen inches above the floor level. Tables for meals or work should be thirty inches high, for occasional use twenty-seven.

NOT every chair and table which is weak-legged and attenuated is a piece of Chippendale. The work of this artist-craftsman is distinguished by ample structural strength its light appearance being due to its admirable proportions.

FEW people recognize the value of plain, undecorated surfaces. They impart a welcome sense of repose to a room, and serve to enhance the effect of adjacent decoration in the same way that our garden lawns reinforce the beauties of the flower-borders.

DON'T lay a carpet on a damp floor. It will rust the tacks, making them difficult to remove, and possibly stain your carpet.

PLENTY of light makes for good health. The annual Autumn epidemic of typhoid in large cities has been attributed to the practice of drawing the blinds during the Summer migration of the family to the seaside. The malignant microbe dreads daylight, so we should fight him with this our best and most easily used weapon.

SHOWING A PADDED FENDER-RAIL IN A WOMAN'S ROOM

STENCILED decoration is an excellent substitute for wall-paper, and if carried out artistically has a charming effect. It should be applied over a distemper background. If the walls be in bad condition they should be hung with a plain paper before distempering. The design should be one adapted to the character of the room. A drawing-room distempered in ivory-white, and decorated with conventional oleander in pink and green, is in excellent taste. Friezes with stencil decoration go well with a self-colored wall-paper.

LINOLEUM makes for cleanliness, and effectually seals up the crevices of the floorboards, which are abiding-places for much insanitary matter. The "inlaid linoleums" are the most serviceable, as the pattern goes right through and therefore remains till the material has completely worn out.

THERE is no material having better draping quality than woolen serge—"art serge," as the drapers delight to call it. Its diagonal texture gives this quality, and its moderate price and durability also commend it to the economical as one of the best of curtain materials. It is produced in an endless variety of beautiful tints, and as yet it is not sold patterned, a fact which need not be deplored, as we usually suffer from too much decorated surface in our rooms.

IN buying furniture, bear in mind not on the general character of the room in which you intend placing it, but also that of the other furniture with which you intend to associate it.

COMFORT and convenience are not inconsistent with artistic qualities. The essence of good design consists of a combination of all three, in which the last is subordinate to the first two.

"THE best is the cheapest"; but be sure you know what is "the best." It is not necessarily the most expensive: it may be the lowest in price.

IT is in the small accessories of the home that good taste displays itself. The plainest possible furniture may carry an air of distinction if the *tout ensemble* be harmoniously arranged, and the less important adjuncts be selected and disposed with artistic knowledge and good taste.

ROLLER-BLINDS at their best are not beautiful, and those with highly ornate terminal flaps are in questionable taste, while there is always present the temptation to curtail the daylight by leaving them displayed for the benefit of the man-in-the-street.

DINING-ROOMS should be aired before breakfast, and therefore plants should not be set on the window-sill. Germs are in dust everywhere. But it is in the dining-room that they get into our food, and thence into our bodies. The dining-room of all rooms should be kept free from dust; should have nothing in it to catch and conceal dust. It should be a plain room, as devoid as possible of frocks and frills.

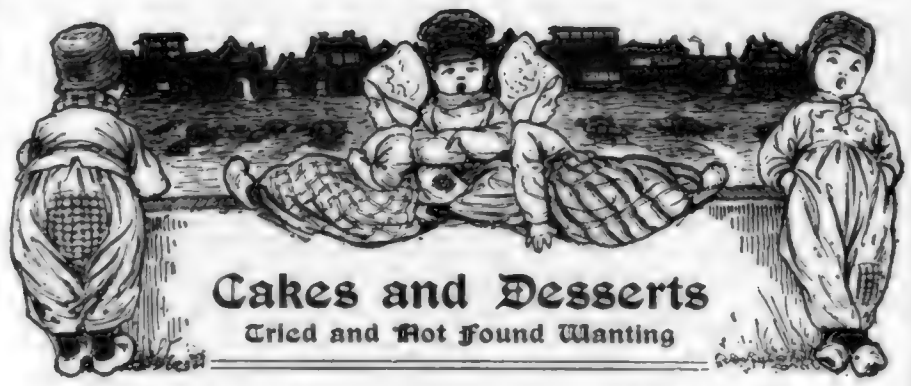
IT is a fancy of the moment to have a room in which all the woodwork is painted the same color—doors, window-frames, chairs, tables—everything, even the floor. Charmingly fresh and pretty is a room with an inexpensive paper on the walls, showing against an ivory background a green lattice over which clamber big pink morning glories. The furniture, woodwork, and tiles around the fireplace are all painted leaf green. The color chosen for the woodwork, furniture, etc., should be one of the wall-paper tints.

Advertisers!

To secure a good position, now is the time to send in your copy for

OUR SPECIAL EASTER NUMBER

issued April 1st, which will contain extra pages devoted to special articles for the housewife and be of a higher tone and quality than any previous issue. Advertising forms close March 1st, 1906.



Cakes and Desserts

Tried and Not Found Wanting

SPONGE CAKE

One cupful of granulated sugar, 2 whole eggs, (cream this); 1 cupful of flour, (cream with the eggs and sugar), add ½ cupful of hot water. Sprinkle 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a pinch of salt over this. Add ½ teaspoonful of lemon extract. Stir and pour into a small deep pan.

Frosting. Mix pulverized sugar with enough milk to make it spread nicely. This makes a fine cake and is very cheap. *It is very much like angel food.* Mrs. F. R. H.

AMBROSIA

Grate one small cocoanut. Cut up ½ doz. oranges in small pieces, remove the seeds; cut ½ doz. bananas in round pieces; use 1 can of pineapple. Put a layer of orange in a deep bowl, sprinkle sugar over it, then put in some of the cocoanut, then banana and pineapple, and then more orange with sugar, more cocoanut, and more banana and pineapple, until all is used. Save enough grated cocoanut to use on top. Mrs. J. F. B.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING

One package of prepared gelatin, 1 qt. of sweet milk, 1 pt. of cold water, 1 square of prepared chocolate, ¼ lb. of raisins, ¼ lb. of citron, ¼ lb. of currants (if you wish), ¼ lb. of blanched almonds cut fine, 1 small bottle of Maraschino cherries.

Soak the gelatin in 1 pt. of cold water for ½ hour. Have milk hot, and sweeten to taste; melt the chocolate, put it into the milk and boil for 2 minutes. Add the gelatin and set aside to cool. When it begins to thicken, add the fruit, which has been soaked for ½ of an hour in ½ of a cup of wine or brandy. Set aside to cool, and serve with whipped cream. M. G.

FRUIT CAKE

Seven eggs, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of butter, ½ cupful of molasses with ½ teaspoonful of soda in it, ½ lb. of citron, 1 lb. each of raisins, currants and blanched almonds, 1 tablespoonful of cinnamon, ½ tablespoonful of cloves, 1 qt of sifted flour.

Flavor with 5 drops of almond essence, beat the eggs separately, putting the whites in the last thing before getting it in the pan; have the currants washed and dried the day before, seed and chop the raisins. Steam for three hours. This cake can be used the next day after being made. Mrs. L. M. S.

PRUNE WHIP

Put just enough cold water to cover 13 large prunes. Cook until tender, then press through a sieve. Crack the pits and save the kernels. Put the prune pulps in the water in which they were boiled. Add 1 cupful of sugar and simmer until thick, then add by spoonfuls to the stiffly beaten whites of 3 eggs. Add 1 tablespoon of lemon juice, beat till thick and light, pour into a buttered mould, set the mould in a pan of water and bake for 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Invert on a hot plate and decorate the top with kernels and raisins. Mrs. W. V. C.

BREAD OR RAISED CAKE (SPLENDID)

Two cupfuls of raised bread-dough; break into it two cups of sugar and ⅔ of a cupful of butter creamed together, 2 eggs well beaten, 1 even teaspoonful of soda dissolved in 2 tablespoonfuls of milk, ½ of a nutmeg grated, 1 tablespoonful of cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful of cloves, and 1 cup of seeded and chopped raisins. Mix all well together. Add the beaten whites and raisins last; beat hard for several minutes, put in well greased pans and let it stand to raise ½ hour before baking. Bake in a moderate oven. Mrs. J. B. B.

SPONGE CAKE AND FILLING (NEVER FAILS)

Balance 12 eggs with sugar and 8 of them with flour. Beat the eggs well, separately, adding sugar and a pinch of salt to the yolks. Then add the well-beaten whites, and cut into the flour in which has been sifted 1 teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat just enough to mix well. Lastly, add the juice of 1 lemon and 1 tablespoonful of cold water. Bake in a quick oven.

For the filling use the yolks of 2 eggs, 1 coffee cupful of sweet milk, 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, 1 tablespoonful level of flour. Boil until it thickens and when cold flavor with vanilla and add 1 cupful of chopped raisins and ½ of a cupful of blanched almonds beaten fine.

Mrs. F. C. B.

EGGLESS COOKIES

One cupful of sour cream, 1 cupful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of soda sifted in with the flour, a little salt, vanilla and flour enough to roll thin easily without sticking. These are very good and require no butter and no eggs. M. P.

AN AMERICAN PLUM PUDDING

Sift 1 qt. of flour with 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one level teaspoonful of salt. Add 1 lb. of seeded raisins, ¼ of a lb. of citron and 2 teacupfuls of finely chopped beef suet. Mix all the dry ingredients together and moisten with 2½ cupfuls of milk. Stir with a spoon, grease a pudding pan and put in the mixture and set in a steamer. Cover well and steam for 3½ hours. To be eaten with a boiled sauce.

SAUCE FOR THE ABOVE

Sauce: 2 cupfuls of brown sugar beaten with 1 egg, 2 heaping tablespoonfuls of flour and of butter. Pour in 3 cupfuls of boiling water, let it come to a boil take from the stove, and add a teaspoonful of vanilla. This is far more digestible than the old-time English plum-pudding. A good dessert at any time of the year. Mrs. G. K.

Buster Brown Stockings

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

25c. the Pair

DEAR FRIENDS:—

By careful study and new machinery I have greatly improved my famous stockings. If you haven't seen the new ones yet, get a pair, and you will see what I mean. I use the finest yarn and best black dye—I make 'em with shaped legs—so they have a shape to 'em after they're washed—they stay up on your legs and feel good. All the places that get hard wear is especially made to stand the racket.

Resolved, "Old age is a thing everyone fears—
Feet in my stockings will last for years"—

If you send me your dealer's name and promise to try my stockings, I will send you the Buster Brown Magazine Free—the funniest book you ever saw—if you read it without laughing, I will give you a prize—(try it sometime when you have the toothache). In the Magazine you will see all the things I give you for the coupons on every pair of stockings, and be sure your coupons are on your stockings when you buy 'em.

If you will send me 2c. I'll send you one of my calendars—It ain't like the grown up calendars—but you will like it.

Write me a letter.

Your friend,
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IF YOU LIVE IN CANADA WRITE TO
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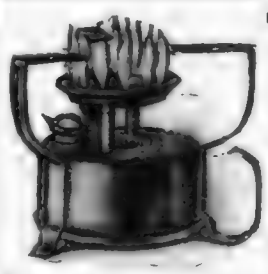

GLOGAU'S ALCOHOL-GAS STOVE
$1, Express Paid

Can do everything and more than a gas stove does. Indispensable for nursery, sick-room, camping, shaving; curling or flat iron; for tourists, boarders, light housekeeping, or wherever gas is not available or desirable. Vaporizes alcohol into gas increasing its efficiency 8 times. Weighs but 8 ounces. Consumption of Grain or Wood Alcohol is EXTREMELY SMALL. Will boil quart of water in 9 minutes. Smokeless and odorless. Simple; cannot get out of order. Safe; will sustain weight of 100 lbs. Extinguishes instantly (blows out like a candle). Non-Explosive. Solid Spun Brass and NICKEL PLATED. Sent anywhere, Express Paid, $1. Beware of dangerous imitations. Genuine is stamped with OUR NAME.

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CONCEAL YOUR CORPULENCY

by wearing the **C. Y. C. Corset.** The best corset made for stout figures, because it reduces the abdomen in a proper and comfortable manner. Sold only by agents and ourselves. Price, $2.50 and up. Write for Booklet "E."

Wright Formette Co., Newark, N.J.
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SHEET MUSIC 5 CENTS POSTPAID

"Harvest Days."—A Beautiful Reverie.
"Rosary," by King.—A Grand Song.
"Starlania March and Two-Step."—Big Hit.
"My Heart's A Bumpin' Thumpin' For You."—Big Song Success.
"Chantala Intermezzo Two-Step."—Very Pretty.

These Are All New Pieces and This Price Is Not Good After April 1st. Our Music is the same in every particular as what you pay your local dealer 50 cents for; the only difference is the price. *Catalogue Free with Order.*

B. MYREX MUSIC CO., 120 W. 44th Street, NEW YORK CITY

SEE OUR OFFER TO CANVASSING AGENTS ON PAGE 66

BLANCHE BATES "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"

Echoes from the Stage

TWO plays written by ministers — "The Clansman" at the Liberty Theatre, and "As Ye Sow" at the Garden—together with a drama—"The Redemption of David Corson" at the Majestic—which is largely religious in character, all occupying the attention of New York playgoers at the same time, is rather more than a coincidence and would indicate that when writers have something especially to teach and preach they are seeking the dramatic form for its expression.

The return of the Joe Weber Company to its Broadway habitat makes for joy and mirth in that thoroughfare, and the new hodge-podge entitled "Twiddle-twaddle" is brighter and merrier than any of its predecessors. The familiar faces of Weber, Bigelow, Lambart, Trixy Friganza, Bonnie Magin and Marie Dressler are all there, and many others that add in comeliness and grace.

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman at Fields' Theatre are an enlivening duo in the latter's play of

HAZEL COX IN "45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY"

CLARA LIPMAN IN "JULIE BONBON"

"Julie Bonbon." One never lacks for a good laugh when they are on the stage and their present offering suits them admirably. They succeeded that merry bit of delightful nonsense, "The Gingerbred Man" at the Liberty Theatre. The latter musical comedy "took" from the start and made a striking hit, being especially appropriate to the Christmas season. Fritzi Scheff's enthusiastic reception at the Knickerbocker in "Mlle. Modiste" was a positive *furore*, the house being sold out for nearly every performance.

No greater theatrical event than the appearance of Elsie Janis in "The Vanderbilt Cup" at the Broadway was scheduled for the entire season. With an exceptional company of singers and players and all of her accumulated renown to back her, she has stepped right into the front ranks. Another tremendous success has been Fay Templeton in "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway," a humorous offering written by George M. Cohan.

The Barrymores—Ethel and Jack in Barrie's "Alice-sit-by-the-Fire" and Lionel in "Panta-

ELSIE JANIS IN "THE VANDERBILT CUP"

loon"—have presented astonishingly good work. The make-up of Lionel in the one-act play is indeed wonderful, and the acting of all three gives opportunity for generous praise.

"Coming thro' the Rye," at the Herald Square, was announced as a "musical satiretta" which sounds almost good enough to eat. The book is by George V. Hobart. "A Society Circus" at

MIRIAM NESBITT IN "MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY"

the Hippodrome has replaced "The Yankee Circus on Mars"—presented in the same admirable way that everything is done at that mammoth playhouse.

Miss Henrietta Crosman's reappearance in "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," shows her in one of her most charming characterizations, and Boyd Putnam as "Bertie" makes an admirable comple-

JACK BARRYMORE IN "ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE"

FRITZI SCHEFF IN "MLLE. MODISTE"

headed an excellent company presenting Esmond's new play, "Grierson's Way," at the Princess Theatre at the conclusion of "Zira's" long and successful run.

A curtain-raiser entitled "The Braisley Diamond" was a part of the bill of entertainment at the Madison Square Theatre.

At the Irving Place Theatre was presented after the

HARRIET BURT IN "THE GINGERBREAD MAN"

ment. The play is an adaptation of Sardou's "Les Pattes de Mouche," and owing to its brevity has been reinforced by a curtain-raiser entitled "Madeline," showing Miss Crosman in a tragic rôle. Another Shaw play occupied the stage at Daly's and James J. Corbett, ex-pugilist, has a leading part in "Cashel Byron's Profession."

The strike of the chorus at the Metropolitan Opera House was a stage incident which threatened disaster, but fortunately both sides made concessions and the final result was peace. "Parsifal" was announced for three evening performances and one matinee during the present season.

The oncoming of the great production, "The Prince of India," at the New Amsterdam Theatre promises delightful things. The première will be given in Chicago, on a scale of superb magnificence, the performance including a prologue

GRAYCE SCOTT IN "THE CLANSMAN"

holidays, Blumenthal's comedy, "Der Schwur der Treue," ("The Oath of Constancy"), with G. Arnold and R. Christians, and at 10 o'clock on a Saturday morning Lessing's comedy of "Minna von Barnhelm" was given with Gertrude Arnold in the title rôle. During the midwinter season also was offered that great European success, "Der Kilometerfresser," which was presented in the delightful manner that all of the plays at that theatre are given.

James K. Hackett and his wife, Mary Mannering, closed their long and successful season of "The Walls of Jericho," substituting that play with another entitled "The House of Silence." They appear to have an architectural leaning just now, for their taste turns to "houses" and "walls." However, they are good things to abide in. James Young is the new leading man of the admirable stock company at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre.

EFFIE LAWRENCE IN VAUDEVILLE AT PROCTOR'S

and five acts, which will make altogether thirteen scenes.

"The Babes and the Baron" is a tuneful performance and will linger with us for many moons, we hope. Bertha Galland's engagement in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" will be followed by Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Adrea" at the Academy of Music. Henri de Vries in "A Case of Arson" at the Madison Square Theatre exhibited a remarkable evidence of dramatic versatility, having played seven parts in the course of one evening. Henry Miller

AMANDA BLUM IN THE IRVING PLACE STOCK COMPANY

Beauty *and* Science Agree

In Pronouncing DE JEAN'S

Cream Charlotte

To be the CREAM of CREAMS
THE ONE CREAM ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Beauty Says:

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Gentlemen: The De Jean Cream Charlotte gives the impression of wholesomeness and softens the skin admirably. As it is not always to be found in the different towns I visit will you please send me a package of one dozen jars.

Yours truly,
MAXINE ELLIOT.

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DE JEAN PERFUMERY CO.,

Gentlemen: I have made a thorough analysis of "Cream Charlotte" and find your claims that it is composed of harmless substances to be fully warranted. It contains not even a trace of arsenic or mercury. Other substances tending to irritate or otherwise injure the skin, are also absent.

Furthermore it contains no lanoline, no almond oil and no other oils or fats capable of turning rancid.

Yours truly,
Hugo Jone Sc. B.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of October, 1905. H. M. CAMPBELL, Notary Public.

NOTE:—Mr. Hugo Jone is the present official chemist of the City of Chicago.

CREAM CHARLOTTE has not the density of other creams, spreads more easily than other creams and is greedily absorbed by the skin. It is essentially a tissue builder and will plump out the hollows.

CREAM CHARLOTTE *cannot* become rancid under any conditions. It is the whitest, most wholesome and most delicate product that has ever delighted dainty women.

To those who have never used CREAM CHARLOTTE and who may wish a sample we will be pleased to send a quarter-ounce jar, (fac-simile of the large jar) enough to last for several days, upon receipt of 10 cents. We have smaller samples which we send free upon request.

To those who will send name and address we will mail a valuable booklet "Her Highness—My Lady Fair." This booklet gives some new ideas on facial massage and it is well worth your effort to obtain a copy.

De Jean Perfumery Co.
1107 Republic Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Home Dressmaking

By Mdlle. Pratique

THE shirt-waist forms an important item in woman's dress by reason of its usefulness and appropriateness for all seasons and for many occasions, according to the material, trimming and style employed in development. Notwithstanding the long reign of the separate waist, it is far from being discarded as prophesied and is growing in grace and beauty, ever developing greater possibilities.

The newest models for Spring and Summer are as interesting as their predecessors. Although there are but few radical changes in the general lines and cut, these changes, however trivial, are sufficiently pronounced to distinguish the new from the old, and further novelty is afforded in the materials and form of decoration.

In the cheaper grades of the ready-to-wear waists the material is of inferior quality and the workmanship poor. If the garment is of wash material it will not withstand the wear and tear of frequent trips to the laundry. On the other hand, the waists manufactured by the high-class haberdasher are costly, ranging in price from $3.50 to $5.00 for a plain tailored waist, and from $10 to $25 for the dressy waist. These items prove that it pays to make one's own shirt-waists, not alone for the question of economy but for the sake of maintaining an individuality in dress as well, since the material and design for the waist made at home can be selected to suit the wearer. Thus it seems that a lesson on the making of this popular garment is at this season, most timely and practical.

In the making of a waist, whether it is destined for practical wear or more ceremonious occasions it must be carefully developed with due regard for all the little details and finishing touches that stamp the work of the professional from the amateur.

Instructions are here given for making two of the newest shirt-waist models, giving the choice of a front or back closing.

For the dressy waist there is no style so well suited as that which fastens up the back like the diagram here given. Groups of fine tucks give the desired fulness over the bust and at the belt. The edges of the backs are turned under for hems and the closing may be made invisible or with buttons and buttonholes.

To make the waist, the tucks must be carefully basted, stitched and pressed. The shoulder and under-arm seams are joined next and finished either with French or bag seams or neatly bound. At the waist-line, a narrow casing of the material, about three-quarters of an inch wide is stitched, through which tapes or tie-strings are inserted to regulate the fulness. This arrangement simplifies the work of laundering, if the waist is of wash material, since the tapes can be loosened and the garment ironed flat.

It is also argued in favor of the stitched casings that the fulness falls in softer effect than when the material is shirred and fastened to a stay and for this reason the arrangement is adaptable to silk or woolen fabrics.

Illustration No. 3 shows the construction of the neck band and its adjustment to the neck. It is of the utmost importance that the neck band

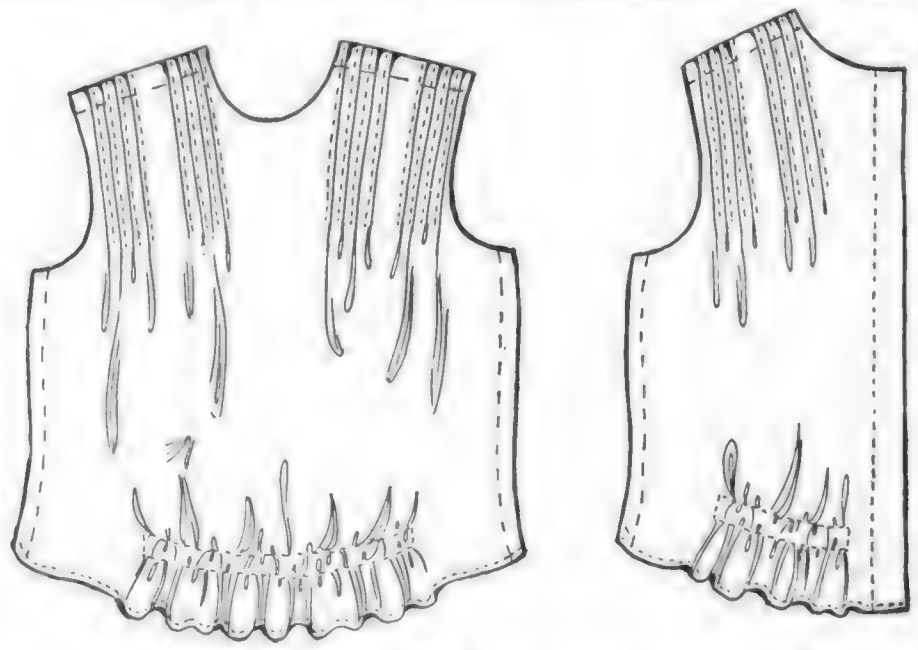

ILLUSTRATION NO. 1. A TUCKED MODEL, WITH CASING AND DRAW-STRING AT THE WAIST-LINE

be properly made and joined to the neck, as an ill-fitting neck band can mar the appearance of the entire waist.

The neck band is in two sections and has an interlining of stiffening cut the exact size of the pattern. On the outer sections a margin is allowed for seaming or finishing. The under section, or lining, of the neck band is basted over the stiffening first then the edges turned over and catch-stitched to the stiffening. The band is then attached to the neck (as shown in illustration) and covered with the upper section, the edges of which are basted under and finished with a single or double row of stitching.

The sleeve is a one-piece model of moderate proportion, after the fashion of the day, and is simple in construction. The upper and lower edges are gathered, and the wrist is completed by a deep gauntlet cuff, the making and adjustment of which is one of the most beautiful features in the makeup of the garment. It must have an interlining of linen, crinoline or canvas, according to the nature of the material employed in making. The cuff is lined, made and adjusted in precisely the same manner as the neck band. It is slightly circular in shaping, thus ensuring a perfect fit, entirely free from wrinkles. The cuff may be made of the same or contrasting material, and buttons are the usual mode of decoration.

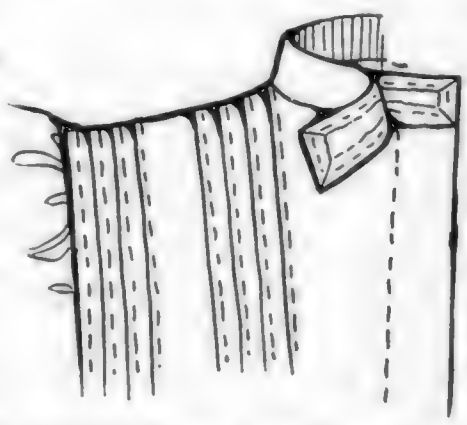

ILLUSTRATION NO. 3. ADJUSTING THE NECK BAND ON A WAIST WITH CENTRE-BACK CLOSING.

Illustration No. 2 shows a waist with centre-front closing, suitable to silk, woolen or wash fabrics. It is unlined and built upon such simple lines as to be readily copied by the home dressmaker. At the back the tucks are carried the entire length, and at the front finish at yoke depth.

The salient feature of this pattern is the improved method of the arrangement of the fulness at the waist line. The full portions of the waist end at the belt and the lower portion takes the form of a deep yoke. This arrangement is especially suited to stout figures, providing the necessary fulness without any surplus material. A more perfect-fitting adjustment is obtained by means of a small dart perforated in the pattern, extending from where the fulness ends to the under-arm seam. The full edges of the fronts are gathered and joined to the yoke portions, the seaming being covered by a narrow binding. The neck is finished with a neck band, to which may be attached any preferred style of collar or neckwear.

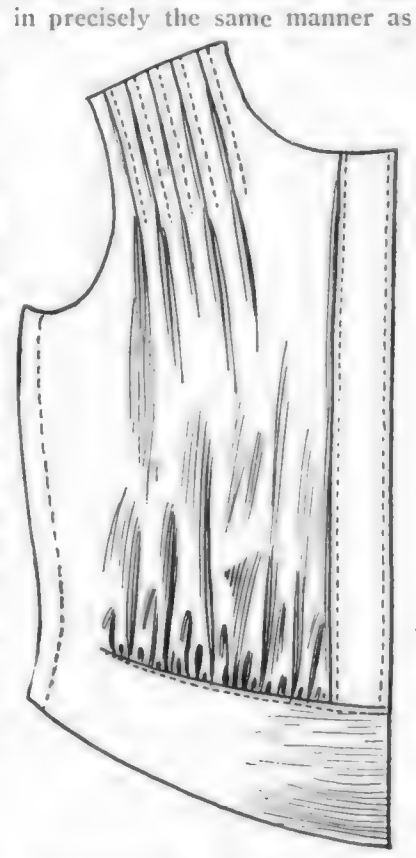

ILLUSTRATION NO. 2. AN ARRANGEMENT OF THE GATHERS AT THE WAIST-LINE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO STOUT FIGURES

The sleeves may be made in mannish style, with the regulation straight cuff or with a gauntlet cuff, either of which sleeve will be in correct style for the new Spring shirt-waists.

In making, cut two sections of neck band and four sections of cuff, and of the under and over sleeve laps. Cut an interlining of linen for the neck band and cuffs the exact shape of the pattern, and also a strip of linen the width of the finished box plait.

Finish the edge of the right front with a box-plait, interlining it with the strip of the linen previously cut, and hem the edge of the left front. Join the neck band to the neck with the seam on the right side and stitch the remaining outside section of neck band over the seam. Close the seam of sleeves, gather the upper and lower edges. Make the cuff, placing the lining between the sections of material, join the under section and lining to the lower edge of sleeve, then stitch the edge of remaining upper section over the seam.

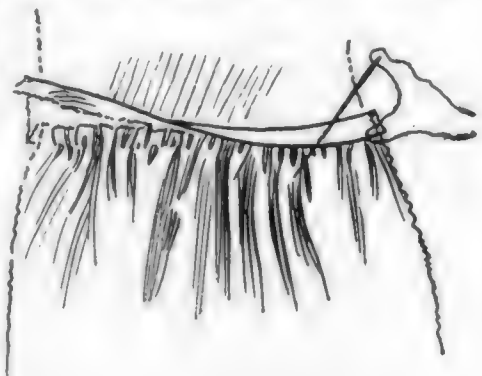

ILLUSTRATION NO. 4. BINDING THE ARM-SCYE

Baste the sleeves in the arm-scye, holding the sleeve uppermost. Cut a bias strip of the material about 1 inch wide and baste over the seam. Stitch to position, then turn under the unstitched edge of the bias strip and fell the seam to form a narrow binding. This method makes a neat finish and secures the sleeve firmly as well. See illustration No. 4.

To make the regulation shirt sleeve, finish the opening with the under and overlaps: these must be cut lengthwise of the goods.

THE VISIBLE LAP

This opening is finished with what is known as the visible lap, and an example of this lap in course of development and in the finished state is given in the illustration No. 6. The straight or under-lap is adjusted first; one edge of this lap is sewn

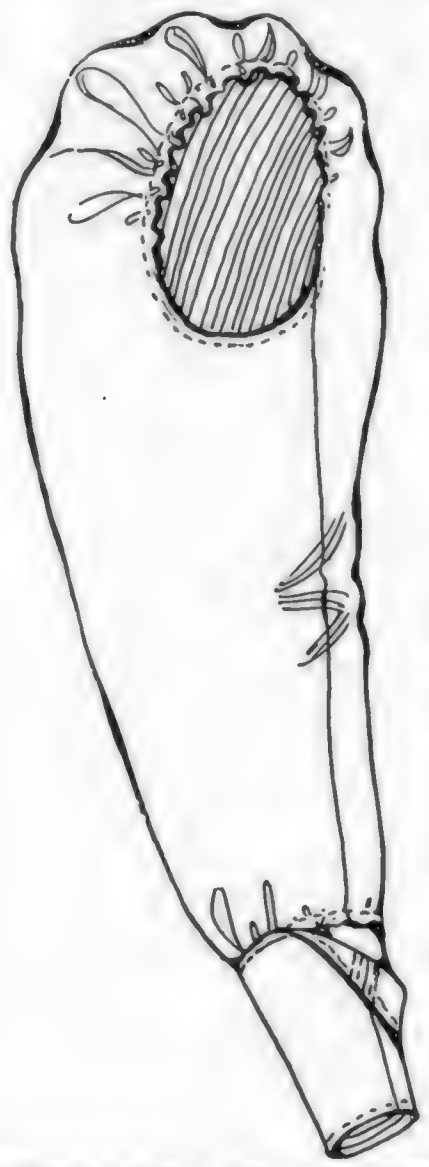

ILLUSTRATION NO. 5. THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE CUFF

to the back edge of the opening, with the seam on the outside, then the lap is folded through the centre and the remaining edge is stitched over the seam.

The shaped or over-lap is adjusted

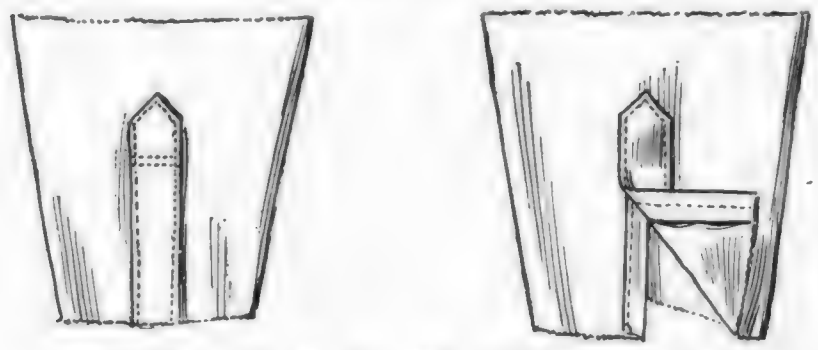

ILLUSTRATION NO. 6. THE VISIBLE SLEEVE LAP

in a similar manner to the other side of the opening, then a row of stitching is arranged around the entire lap one-quarter of an inch from the edge and two rows of stitching are put across the top of the opening to hold the lap securely to position. This visible lap is used almost entirely on the smartest shirt-waists of tailor finish, both in silk and cotton fabrics.

THE INVISIBLE LAP

The sleeve opening on semi-tailored shirt-waists is frequently, in fact generally, finished this season with what is known as the invisible lap. The effect is less mannish, and the adjustment much more simple than the visible lap, consequently this finish meets with considerable favor. A straight strip of the material cut lengthwise of the material, as long as the entire opening, and one-and-one-half inches wide, is sewn to both sides of the opening, as described for the under lap in the visible lap. The lap is folded through the centre, in the same manner, and the remaining edge is stitched over the seam. In illustration No. 7 two views of this opening, finished complete, are given. The first pictures the outside of the sleeve and the second the inside.

THE CUFF

The cuff used on shirt-waist sleeves with either the visible or invisible laps is a simple band cuff, like those seen on gentlemen's negligé shirts, but the width of these cuffs varies considerably. Some of them are as narrow as the old-fashioned sleeve bands, that is, about one inch wide, while others are from two to three inches in width.

To give these cuffs a good finish and to insure the proper degree of firmness when laundered, it is advisable to interline them with coarse linen or cut two extra sections of the cuff of the material.

If the linen is used, cut it like the cuff, omitting the seam allowance, but if two extra sections of the same material is employed it should be cut the same as the outside.

To adjust the linen interlining, close the seams of the cuff, baste the linen to one side, being careful that it is laid smooth and even, then turn the cuff, making the corners even, and stitch one-quarter inch from the edge. This stitching gives a neat finish and holds the linen firmly in position. Our dressmaking lesson for April will treat of the subject of children's garments, and many timely suggestions for the Spring wardrobe will be offered.

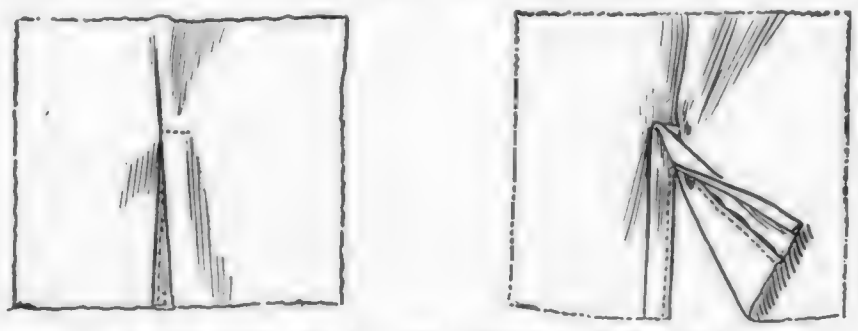

ILLUSTRATION NO. 7. THE INVISIBLE SLEEVE LAP

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Flannel

Can be obtained at the leading Retail Stores in the new Spring designs comprising

Solid Colors
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For ladies' shirt waists, shirt-waist suits, kimonos, etc. "Viyella" is specially adapted for children's wear

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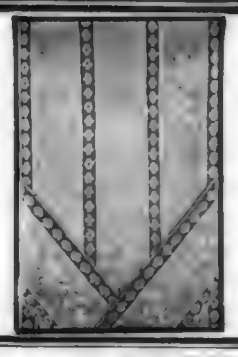

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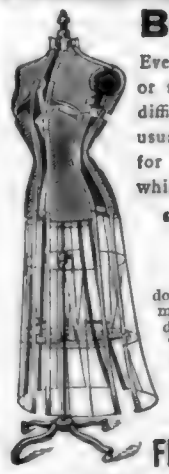

BUST AND HIPS

Every woman who attempts to make a dress or shirt waist immediately discovers how difficult it is to obtain a good fit by the usual "trying on method," with herself for the model and a looking-glass with which to see how it fits at the back.

"THE PERFECTION ADJUSTABLE FORM"

does away with all discomforts and disappointments in fitting, and renders the work of dressmaking at once easy and satisfactory. This form can be adjusted to 50 different shapes or sizes; also made longer and shorter at the waist line and raised or lowered to suit any desired skirt length. It is very easily adjusted, cannot get out of order and will last a lifetime.

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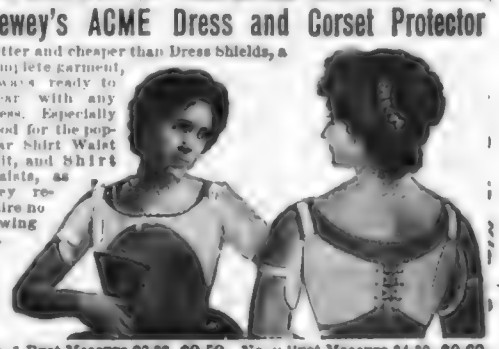

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Send us your name at once, with 25c. to pay cost of shipping, etc., and we will send you this beautiful genuine **Plush Pillow Top** printed with artist's sketch of **Maxine Elliott, Julia Marlowe or Maude Adams**, ready so that anyone can burn it with handsome effect. Choice of **old gold, tan, or light green plush.** Size, 17x17 in. Same burned $1.50. Only one Free top, to one address.

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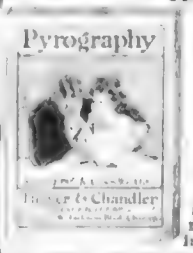

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FROSTILLA

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IT WORKS LIKE A CHARM

DEAR SIRS—We look upon this greatest of all toilet articles as simply wonderful. It has been in use in our home for years and we could not get on well without it. My wife is very fond of doing fancy work, but before we learned of Frostilla, the work of the home made her hands so rough in cold weather that she could not handle silk or worsted. Then she would resort to a treatment of glycerine on retiring at night, but this was slow and often painful. With Frostilla it is simply necessary to anoint the hands and in a few minutes it dries and the skin becomes as soft and smooth as a babe's, and she can take up her fancy work at any time without delay or annoyance. R. F. BOGARDUS.

Sold Everywhere. If your dealer has not got it send 25 cents for bottle by mail, prepaid.

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No. 4. I.—3 usual 5c. packets—Morning Glories, 20 varieties. Marigolds—Sweet Alyssums. 15c value for **4c**

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$21 PER WEEK AND EXPENSES Paid for Lady to travel. References required. No capital needed. **J. S. ZIEGLER & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**

Marguerite's Home-coming

(*Continued from page 17*)

ways spell home to her the tears welled up. Was not the pain of staying away worse than the pain of going back? Oh! for "Fleetfoot" and the gallant going, with the soft, sweet air on her face, with the cry of the pack in her ears, and the sure, swift movement of the mare beneath her! But she could never go back. Never. For the pain of it; and because that man was there, the man whom she had insulted and apologized to, and promised to hate. And she did hate him. She could see him now, tall and strong and quiet, heeding her good words or her bad as little as some granite cliff the beating of the waves. Oh! she did hate him! And she had thought him old, and said all sorts of foolish things; and she had looked again, and found that he was not old at all, and that his eyes were blue and keen, and seemed to read her very soul. And she told herself again that she hated him.

And the days passed, and she had enthusiastic letters from the General and from Gertrude, full of Winthrop's praises; and she clasped her hands hard in her lap, and told herself once more that she hated this wealthy supplanter who had more than filled her father's place.

Then Gertrude wrote again. "'Fleetfoot' is still here, looking fitter and prettier than ever; but no one ever rides her. Mr. Winthrop says she is resting, as he hopes to find her plenty of work later on; but he would not tell me who is going to ride her." The cup of Marguerite's misery was full. How she hated the woman, whoever she was, who would ride 'Fleetfoot'! A wild, morbid, hysterical desire sprang up in her to see and touch the mare again: to feel the fleet stride beneath her, to lean forward and touch the glossy neck. It possessed her, filled her lonely days and sleepless nights. Then she had yet another letter from Gertrude. On the morrow Mr. Winthrop was taking the whole of his guests half-way across the country to some coming-of-age festivities. They would start early in the morning, and it would be morning again ere they returned. It seemed to Marguerite that this was her opportunity. The following afternoon, as John Gray, who had held her on her first pony, was leaving his cottage to return to the stables, she met him. She had her habit on, and spoke lightly, but the old man was visibly astonished at her advent. "Oh! John," she cried, "I am lucky in meeting you. I have just run down to see my dear old 'Fleetfoot' while they are all away. Bring her to me, John, and I will show you that your pupil has not forgotten your lessons."

"But, Miss Marguerite——," John began to protest; but she interrupted him.

"Oh, John, you will, you will surely, for your little Miss Marguerite! Only you must never tell them, Jo' 1; neither my father, nor Miss Gertrude, nor—nor Mr. Winthrop." A happy way out of his difficulty appeared to John. "Mr. Winthrop, Missie, why, he'll be here by chance any minute! Now, it's lucky he didn't go with them this morning; business hindered him at the last, and though he went off on horseback this morning, he said he'd be back early; he'll be here sure very soon, and——"

For a moment the girl's flushed cheeks had paled and her spirit failed; then, as she realized that it was loyalty to Winthrop, his new master, that made old John so loth to accede to her whim, a wild recklessness seized her; she laid a pleading hand on old John's sleeve. "Get me the mare, John," she begged; "just for one little ride—just to please the little girl you taught to sit a horse."

John, hesitating between love and duty, stood irresolute.

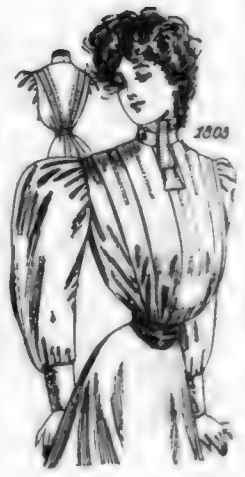
"John" — there was passionate pleading in the girl's voice and eyes —"do you know that if I don't ride 'Fleetfoot' to-day I shall never have the chance again? He—Mr. Winthrop—is keeping her for the lady he is going to marry, to ride. *She* ride my 'Fleetfoot,' John—mine!"

John was conquered. "Poor little Missie, poor little Missie!" he muttered to himself, as he went stablewards.

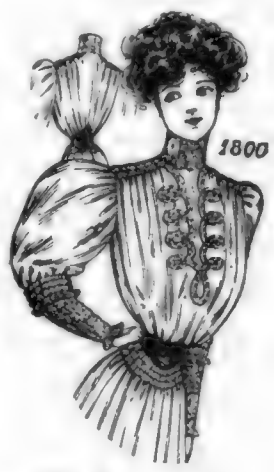
Half an hour later Marguerite, on "Fleetfoot," was galloping across a stretch of meadowland. The recklessness left her, a quiet happiness filled all her being as she felt the old sweet pleasure of the swift movement of the animal beneath her and the air around her. The Autumn day was mild, and a soft, Spring-like west her face with a gentle sting; wind sang in her ears and met she was in a seventh heaven. For a couple of hours she rode on, by unfrequented ways, for even her daring shrank at the thought of meeting old acquaintances in this moment of stolen pleasure; then, with a long, long sigh, she turned the mare's head homewards. She had arranged to deliver the mare up to John at the edge of that same little copse where the dogs were buried a year before. She wanted one glance at the dear things' resting-place; the graves were all there, kept tidy by Mr. Winthrop's orders, John had told her. The nearest way to this point lay through woodland rides, then for a short distance along a main road, and into the park-like meadows lying immediately about the hall. As she turned the mare, after carefully closing the gate by which she left the last piece of woodland, Marguerite saw a horseman approaching; she needed no second glance to recognize Winthrop. As in a lightning flash the wild folly of her escapade became apparent to her. Her head began to whirl, she grew dizzy for a moment; by the time she had sufficiently recovered to act it was too late for flight. He was near enough to recognize her; she reined back the mare and awaited his coming.

(*To be continued in April*)

No. 1807. Ladies' Waist, with fitted lining and centre-front closing. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1805. Ladies' Shirt-waist, with fitted lining, which may be omitted. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1800. Ladies' Shirred Shirt-waist, Closed in the back, and without lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1838. Ladies' Dress Sleeve, to be made full length or three-quarter length. Cut in one size only, to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price, 10 cents.

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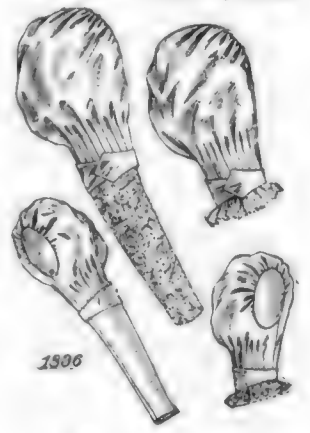
No. 1837. Ladies' Three-quarter Length Sleeve. Coat or jacket sleeve. Cut in one size only, to correspond with size 36 inches bust measure. Price, 10 cents.



No. 1836. Ladies' Dress Sleeve in wrist and elbow length. Cut in one size only, to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price, 10 cents.

These patterns, in the sizes quoted, can be obtained from THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY and all its agents. THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY, 853 Broadway, New York; 158-164 State Street, Chicago, and 121 Geary Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Tid-bits of Fun and Nonsense

"Laugh and the World Laughs with You"

HER NOM DE PLUME

A Scottish lady who wanted a servant so badly that she hurriedly took one without a recommendation happened one day to look into a book which belonged to the girl, and immediately thereafter went to her with some uneasiness expressed in her face.

"Is this your book, Sarah?" she asked.

"Yis, mum."

"How is this, then? When you came you told me your name was Sarah Brown; but here in this book is the name, 'Bridget McGinty.'"

"It's all roight, mum," said the girl; "that's me nondy plume."

THE SAME COLOR

The American in the corner of the non-smoking first-class carriage insisted on lighting his cigar. The indignant Britisher in the other corner protested, and protested in vain. At the next station he hailed the guard, with hostile intent; but the placid American was too quick for him. "Guard," he drawled, "I think you'll find that this gentleman is traveling with a third-class ticket on him." Investigation proved him to be right, and the indignant Britisher was ejected. A spectator of the little scene asked the triumphant American how he knew about that ticket. "Wall," explained the imperturbable stranger, "it was sticking out of his pocket, and I saw it was the same color as mine."

THE GOLDEN RULE

He—Why is it that a girl wants to kiss every baby she sees?

She—To show that she is willing to do unto others——"

A GOOD REASON

Mother (at a reception)—Why didn't you accompany Mr. Nicefellow out to supper?

Sweet Girl—I prefer to go with papa.

Mother—Mr. Nicefellow is devoted to you, and seemed much dejected by your refusal. I thought you—er—rather liked him.

Nice Girl (blushing)—I do.

Mother—Then why didn't you go out to supper with him?

Sweet Girl—Well, if you must know, it's because I am ravenously hungry.

THE LATEST PATENTS

Househunter—Seems to me this house isn't very well built. The floor shakes when we walk.

House Agent—Um—y—e—s; that's the new kind of spring floor for dancing, you know.

Househunter—And these stairs creak terribly.

House Agent—Y—es. We furnish this new patent burglar-alarm staircase without any extra charge.

A PROPER CELEBRATION

They tell this story of a certain rather henpecked individual. At breakfast recently his wife said to him, "In five months to-day we shall be able to celebrate our silver wedding."

"Better wait five years' longer," said her husband, munching his toast calmly, "and then we shall be able to celebrate the Thirty Years' War."

SOMETHING CATCHING

Sister—Now, as a medical student, Arty, do you think that one is likely to catch something from being kissed?

Brother—Why, yes. Perhaps not a seasoned colonel or a full-fledged captain—but a green young curate, probably, Angy.

CUPID'S MAIL DELAYED BY BAD WEATHER

MATRIMONY

"My dear, what makes you always yawn?"
The wife exclaimed, her temper gone;
"Is home so dull and dreary?"
"Not so, my love!" he said, "not so;
"But man and wife are *one*, you know;
And when *alone* I'm weary."

WANTED IT AT ONCE

"I disown you," cried the angry parent, "I shall cut you off with a shilling!"

"Yes, sir," replied the erring son meekly, "and might I have that shilling now?"

WHO WAS IT?

"Is it safe," asked the cautious one, "to ride a bike in frosty weather?"

"Of course it is," was the reply. "I ride mine in any sort of weather—have done for ten years. Yet I've only had one accident; and even that was trifling."

"Really! What happened, then?"

"Oh, I only broke a leg!"

"Broke a leg! Surely that was enough for any ordinary person."

"Very likely. But it was the leg of the man who was teaching me how to ride."

WITHOUT WORDS

Daughter—No, mamma, Harold has not proposed yet—that is, not in so many words.

Mother—Mercy me, Jane! You must not wait for words! Proposals are mostly made up of sighs, gurgles, stammers, coughs, hems, haws, and looks, you know.

WARNINGS

Let him who hates dancing ne'er go to a ball,
Nor him to the ocean, whom dangers appal;
Nor him to a feast, who already has dined,
Nor him to a court, who will speak out his mind.

STILL BIRDS

Bifferley—When you and your wife were first married you used to call each other 'birdie,' didn't you?

McSwat—Yes.

"Do you still do it?"

"Well, I call her a parrot and a magpie, and she usually refers to me as a jay."

AN EPIGRAM

What is an epigram? A dwarfish whole:
Its body brevity, and wit its soul.

THE AMOUNT RETURNED

The proprietor of an hotel, hearing of the whereabouts of a guest who had decamped from his establishment without going through the formality of paying his bill, sent him a note:

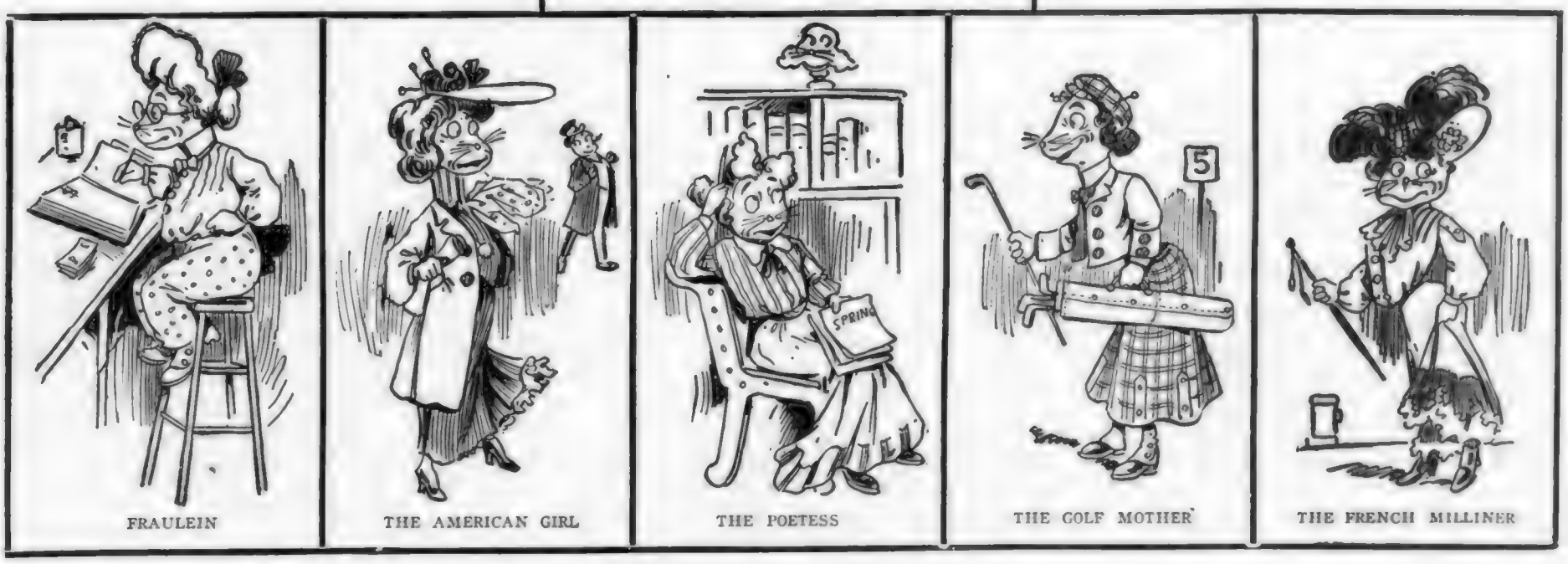
"Mr. ——, Dear Sir,—Will you send amount of your bill, and oblige?"

To which the delinquent replied: "The amount is $38.60.—Yours respectfully."

THE OMISSION OF A WORD

An estate agent instructed his typist to write to a lady informing her that she could have a flat at a certain rent provided she repainted and redecorated it herself. But the typist omitted a very little word, and the indignation of the would-be occupier was great when she was informed that she could have the flat "provided she repainted and redecorated herself."

Some Comic Valentines



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HALE'S TURKISH HAIR ELIXIR

You can make yourself look 10 to 15 years younger if you use Hale's Turkish Hair Elixir. The lustre of youthful color restored and beautified and developed by this wonderful discovery. It revives when faded, renews when fading, restores to original color, no matter what the cause or how long standing. It eliminates and cures dandruff, spilt ends, streaks and dryness. For ladies and beaux a rich dressing and a preservative never before equaled. Purely vegetable and harmless. Nothing sticky or objectionable. 40 years success in capitals of Europe, patronized and endorsed by royalty. **Price 50 cents.** A triple quantity secure to your address for $1.00. We are also sole American agents for **Hale's Instantaneous Dye.** Black, dark brown or light brown. Acts like the hair, beard, mustache and eyebrows; will not wash off, easily applied, very durable and perfectly natural. Warranted harmless. Results guaranteed on both of these preparations or money refunded.

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What is more to be desired than a clear, transparent, beautiful complexion. If your face is disfigured with pimples, black heads and flesh worms or is rough, red, and oily, **Pearl's Crystal Lotion** will cure it. It is perfectly harmless, cleanses and purifies and removes all blemishes, giving the skin and flesh a beautiful clearness; most pleasing to the eye. It is not a paint, powder or grease, but the best article ever offered people seeking utmost refinement in results. The price is **50 CENTS** and **$1.00** and we will send it direct on order. Avoid substitutes and imitations.

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3 1-2 oz., 26 in.	4.00
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Featherweight Stemless Switch, 22 in. long, natural wavy,	4.95
Natural Curly Pompadour	2.50
Finest Wigs	$15.00 to $50.00

Send sample of your hair and describe article you want. We will send prepaid on approval. If you find it perfectly satisfactory and a bargain, remit the amount. If not, return to us. Rare, peculiar and gray shades are a little more expensive, write for estimate. Get our FREE BOOK. Write to-day.

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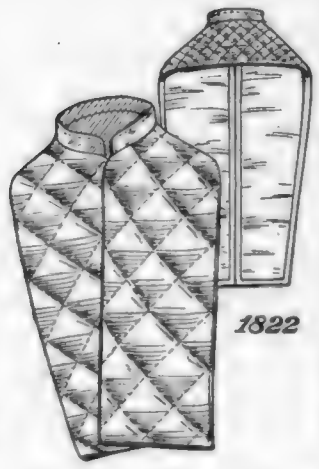

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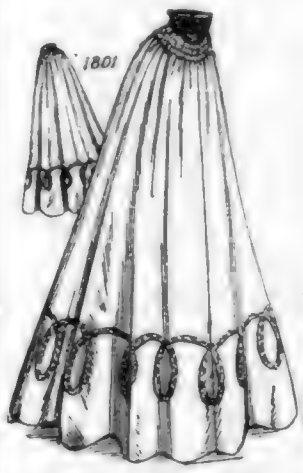

No. 1801. Ladies' Two-piece Skirt, to be gathered to a belt or shirred to yoke. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.
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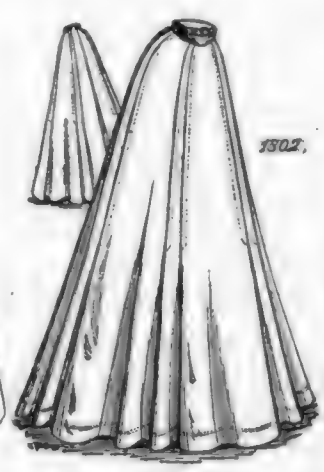

No. 1802. Ladies' Gored Skirt, with a cluster of two tucks at each seam and an inverted plait at back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1815. Ladies' One-piece Circular Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.
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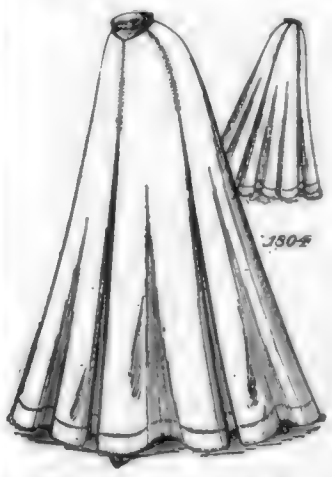

No. 1804. Ladies' Six-gored Skirt, with inverted box-plait at each seam. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.
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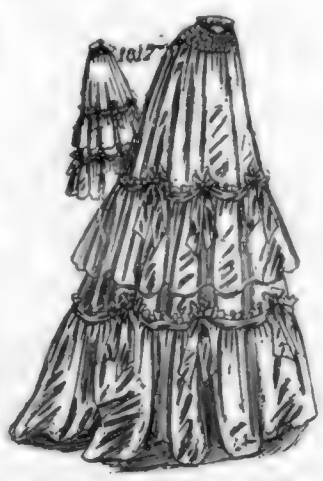

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No. 1841. Ladies' Corset-cover, with high girdle belt. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.
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No. 1833. Boys' Norfolk Suit, with knickerbocker trousers. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
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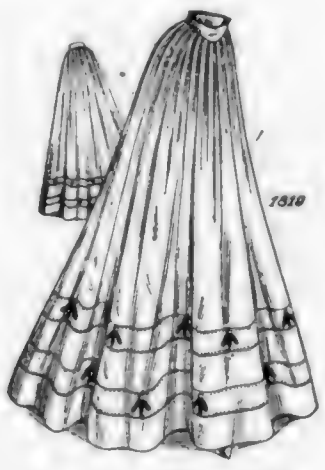

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No. 1825. Ladies' Five-gored Drop Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.
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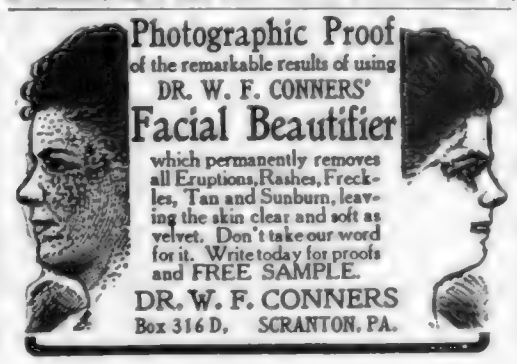

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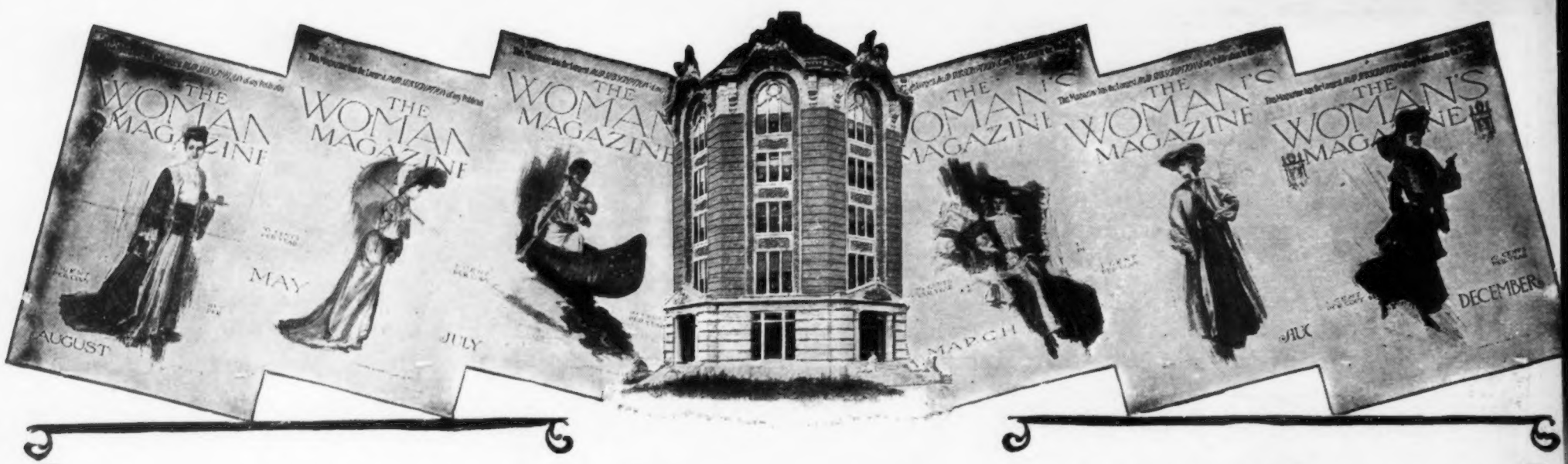

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Tens of thousands of women visited our great building during the World's Fair. It is the most beautiful building in the country and the finest publishing plant in the world, and was built for cash at a cost of over half a million dollars, exclusively for the publication of

St. Louis County } ss
Missouri }

July 6th, 1905

Personally appeared before me this day A. P. Coakley, Advertising Manager of The Woman's Magazine, St.Louis, Mo., who, being duly sworn, states that he has access to all records necessary to secure an accurate circulation statement of The Woman's Magazine, and under oath affirms the circulation of The Woman's Magazine for the months of July 1904 to June 1905 inclusive, was as follows:

July, 1904	1,654,620	January, '05	1,631,697
August	1,680,310	February	1,636,525
September	1,660,220	March	1,619,520
October	1,668,980	April	1,621,800
November	1,667,755	May	1,589,608
December	1,603,420	June	1,594,640

Total for 12 months....19,628,095
Average per month 1,635,674

A. P. COAKLEY,
Advertising Manager,
The Woman's Magazine, St. Louis, Mo.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Sixth day of July, Nineteen Hundred and Five.

C. M. CLAWSON,
(Seal) Notary Public, Co. of St.Louis
My term expires October 20th, 1908.

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE
OF ST. LOUIS

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